SAMUNDRAGYAAN EDUCATION FOUNDATION

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SSC 2024

BIOLOGY RAPID FIRE

2000+ ONE LINER

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2000+

ONE LINER

1st Edition

BIOLOGY

2000 + One liner

Based on PYQ + Exam Trend

FOR All SSC, BANK, NDA, CDS & Other Govt. Exams

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First Edition - 2024

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PREFACE

Hello Bacchoooo ……..

I feel immense pleasure in presenting first content enriched edition of BIOLOGY RAPID FIRE 2000+ One Liner to the esteemed readers.

We have a great pleasure in presenting this book according to the new trends of various competitive exams. This Book covers a wide range of BIOLOGY in a single concise volume. Apart from extensive coverage , we have recognised three main priorities : accurate & up – to – date information ; concise & lucid language ; and clear – cut presentation

Each chapter of the book has been compiled with utmost care well – informed persons . We are quite confident that this book will cater to the needs of a wide range of readers.

Despite having taken all care , some typing error might be there in the book . Hence valuable suggestions and comments of the readers , teachers and wellwishers are solicited. The feedback will certainly helps us in further improving the book in subsequent editions.

We are thankful to our team who has taken great pains to bring out this book. We also express our sincere gratitude to the our friends , family members and all our wellwishers for their suggestions , sincere support and kind co-operation.

If this book proves to be helpful in your success , then surely it will be a proud moment for us .

Good Luck !!

Team , SAMUNDRAGYAAN EDUCATION FOUNDATION

BIOLOGY

Scientific Name

1. Carrot grass is the common name of - Parthenium hysterophorus
2. Lemon grass is the common name of - Cymbopogon
3. Lawn Grass belongs to family of - Poaceae
4. The scientific name of the domestic dog - Canis lupus familiaris
5. The scientific name of the cat - Felis catus
6. The scientific name of the Buffalo - Bubalus bubalis
7. The botanical name of Mango - Mangifera indica
8. The botanical name of False Ashoka tree - Monoon longifolium
9. The botanical name of ironwood (Australian pine) - Casuarina
10. Emblica officinalis is also known as - Amla
11. Botanical name of banyan tree is - Ficus benghalensis
12. The botanical name of common wheat - Triticum aestivum
13. Rana tigrina is the scientific name of - Frog
14. Butea monosperma is the botanical name of - Palash
15. The generic name to the members of cat family is - Feline
16. The scientific name of Indian peacock - Pavo cristatus
17. Sativa is addressed as - Alfalfa
18. The biological name of Housefly is - Musca domestica
19. Scientific name of common sea fan - Gorgonia ventalina
20. Pavo cristatus is commonly known as - Peacock
21. The genus name of Pumpkin is - Cucurbita
22. Musa paradisiaca is commonly known as - Banana
23. In India, Ficus religiosa is commonly known as - Peepal tree
24. The term 'Arribada' is associated with - Olive Ridley turtle
25. Passer domesticus is commonly known as - Sparrow
26. Canis lupus is commonly known as - Gray wolf
27. Capra aegagrus hircus is commonly known as - Goat
28. Megaptera novaeangliae is commonly known as - Humpback whale
29. Daffodil flower is botanically known as - Narcissus
30. Malus pumila is the botanical name of - Apple tree
31. Citrullus lanatus is the botanical name for - Watermelon
32. Bos mutus is the scientific name for - Wild Yak
33. Carnation flower is botanically known as - Dianthus
34. The scientific name of the banyan tree is - Ficus benghalensis
35. The scientific name of Levant cotton is - Gossypium herbaceum

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36. The scientific name of the Indian Sandalwood is - Santalum album
37. The scientific name of Pineapple is - Ananas comosus
38. The scientific name of the apple tree is - Malus domestica
39. The botanical name of a wheat plant is - Triticum aestivum
40. The scientific name of Vitamin D is - Calciferol
41. The scientific name of Vitamin B1 is - Thiamine
42. The scientific name of Vitamin B2 is - Riboflavin
43. The chemical name of Vitamin C is - Ascorbic acid
44. Chlorophyceae are also known as - Green algae
45. Phaeophyceae are also known as - Brown alga
46. Rhodophyceae are also known as - Red algae
47. Cyanophyceae are also known as - Blue-green algae
48. Amylum is another name of - Starch
49. Hookworm is the common term for - Ancylostoma
50. Filaria worms belong to the family of - Filarioidea
51. The scientific name of Tomato - Solanum lycopersicum
52. The scientific name of Potato - Solanum tuberosum
53. The scientific name of Onion - Allium cepa
54. The scientific name of Garlic - Allium sativum

Scientific Study

1. The scientific study of dreams is called - Oneirology
2. The scientific study of domestic dogs refers to - Cynology
3. Chiropody is a branch of science related to - Feet
4. The term Vitamin was coined by - Casimir Funk
5. Father of Photosynthesis - Jan Ingenhousz
6. The application of plant and soil science to crop production is called - Agronomy
7. The branch of botany concerned with grasses - Agrostology
8. The branch of botany concerned with the scientific study of bryophytes - Bryology
9. The science that studies the structure of the body - Anatomy
10. Cytology is the study of - Cells
11. Histology is the study of - Tissues
12. "Origin of life must have been from simple inorganic substances" suggested by - J.B.S Haldane
13. Study of animal behaviour - Ethology
14. The approach based on the idea that 'organisms which are more distantly related will accumulate a greater number of differences in their DNA' is called - Molecular phylogeny
15. Branch of science that improves the genetic quality of the human population - Eugenics
16. The technology that reflects the ultrasound waves to produce images of the heart is - Echocardiography

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17. Study of a dead human body - Autopsy
18. Toxicology is related to the study of - Poisons
19. Study of spiders - Arachnology
20. Method used to break the small stones made in the kidneys into fine particles is - Ultrasound
21. The scientific study of grass is - Agrostology
22. Oparin's theory about 'Origin of life' is related to - Chemical evolution
23. The study of the structure, function, and interaction of cellular proteins - Proteomics
24. The study of cells is - Cytology
25. The scientific study of the structure, nature, and ecological distribution of animals is called - Zoology
26. A branch of agriculture which deals with field crop production and soil management - Agronomy
27. A branch of agriculture that deals with the production of vegetables, fruits, decorative flowers - Horticulture
28. Rearing and maintenance of honey-bees and hives for honey is called - Apiculture
29. The statistical study of human population is known as - Demography
30. A branch of horticulture that deals with the cultivation, processing, and marketing of ornamental plants - Floriculture
31. Taxonomic studies consider a group of individual organisms with fundamental similarities as - Species
32. Gregor Johann Mendel is known for his contribution in the field of - Genetics
33. The first mammal to be successfully cloned was a sheep named - Dolly
34. The sum total of the populations of the same kind of organisms is called - Species
35. A doctor who diagnoses and treats diseases of the respiratory system - Pulmonologist
36. Electroencephalogram (EEG) is a medical test used to study the electrical activity of - Brain
37. The scientific study of different aspects of plants is called - Botany
38. The branch of science that deals with the structure of animals and plants – Anatomy
39. Medicine used for the treatment of herpes simplex virus infections and chickenpox is - Acyclovir
40. Antibiotic used to treat throat infections, meningitis, syphilis, and other bacterial infections - Penicillin
41. The study of the determinants, occurrence, and distribution of health and disease in a defined population is called - Epidemiology
42. The study of fungi is called - Mycology
43. A branch of medicine concerned with the study and diagnosis of diseases that affect the liver, gallbladder, biliary tree, and pancreas - Hepatology
44. The study of insects is called - Entomology
45. The study of human societies and cultures and their development is called - Anthropology
46. The branch of medicine concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of skin disorders - Dermatology
47. The plant that was used by Gregor Mendel for crossbreeding or hybridization - Pea plant
48. The branch of science that deals with the study of algae - Phycology

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49. The first free living cell was discovered in 1674 by - Anton Van Leeuwenhoek
50. The ecological succession in the Indiana Dunes of Northwest Indiana in 1890s was studied by - Henry Chandler Cowles
51. The book "General Morphology of Organism" was published by - Ernst Haeckel (1866)
52. The book which provides the first definition of ecology as 'the relation of animals to their organic and inorganic environment' is - "General Morphology of Organism"
53. The scientist who is famous for her notable work on sugarcane and eggplant - Janaki Ammal
54. A method for identifying the missing cases of disease in an area - Sentinel surveillance
55. A doctor who treats cancer and provides medical care for a person diagnosed with cancer - Oncologist
56. The branch of horticulture which deals with the production, storage, and marketing of vegetables is called - Olericulture
57. Ichthyology deals with the - Study of fish
58. Loss of the ability to write - Agraphia
59. The field of study focused on pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period is – Obstetrics
60. The use of embryological characters in taxonomy was popularized by - Panchanan Maheshwari
61. The binomial method of vegetative nomenclature was given by - Carolus Linnaeus
62. In medical terminology 'golden hour' is related to - Heart attack
63. Measurement of glycosylated haemoglobin (HbA1c) in the blood is useful for the management of - Diabetes mellitus
64. The instrument used to measure the blood pressure in humans is - Sphygmomanometer

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Nutrition in plants

1. Iron and manganese are examples of - Micronutrients for plants
2. Gooseberry is a rich source of - Vitamin C
3. The bacteria, which is found as a symbiote in the roots of leguminous plants is - Rhizobium
4. The main nutrients provided to plants from soil are - Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium
5. Cereals are the richest source of - Vitamin B
6. It can fix nitrogen from air on its own - Legumes
7. Cellulose is an example of - Insoluble dietary fiber
8. The nutrient present in the highest amount in Banana is - Potassium
9. The essential element present in green and yellow vegetables - Potassium
10. The element that is used by the plants to synthesize proteins - Nitrogen
11. The thermostable enzyme which hydrolyses starch during the cooking of sweet potatoes - β-amylase
12. A mixed enzyme that hydrolyzes pectic substances, mostly present in microorganisms and higher plants is called - Pectinases
13. Plants receive their nutrients mainly from - Soil
14. Elaioplasts store - Oil and Fat
15. Nitrogen fixing bacteria make combination with cells of the roots of - Pulses
16. A natural bioactive water-soluble phenolic compound, present in fruits, vegetables, and grains is - Anthocyanin
17. The acid found in apples is - Malic acid
18. The golden rice variety is rich in - β-carotene (Beta-carotene)
19. The grain that contains oryzenin is - Rice
20. The protein found in wheat is – Gluten
21. Plants derive the required nutrients from - Soil, Water and Air
22. The green plants in a terrestrial ecosystem capture around - 1% of Sunlight
23. Iron, iodine, and zinc are some examples of - Micronutrients
24. Starches are made up of long chains of - Glucose molecules
25. Function of carotenoid during photosynthesis - To trap light energy
26. An element used in the synthesis of proteins in plants - Nitrogen
27. The term used for the reactions of photosynthesis is - Calvin cycle
28. The energy and carbon requirements of the autotrophic organism are fulfilled by - Photosynthesis
29. The process in which glucose is broken down to produce energy is called - Glycolysis
30. Gas released in the process of photosynthesis – Oxygen
31. The central atom of the chlorophyll pigment is - Magnesium

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32. The richest source present in yellow, orange, and green leafy fruits and vegetables (such as carrots, spinach, lettuce, tomatoes, sweet potatoes) is - Beta-carotene
33. The protein that is naturally found in some grains including wheat, barley, and rye - Gluten
34. The ultimate source of energy for all the living organisms - Sun
35. The type of nutrition where organisms synthesize their own food - Autotrophic nutrition
36. The plants have low energy needs because of - Dead cells
37. The mode of nutrition in which chlorophyll, carbon dioxide, water, and sunlight are required - Autotrophic nutrition
38. The carbon and energy requirements of plants are fulfilled by - Photosynthesis
39. Glucose formed in photosynthesis soon gets converted into - Starch
40. The substances transported in plants using energy from ATP are - Food, amino acids, and hormones
41. Carbohydrates are stored in the plants in the form of – Starch

Nutrition in Animals

1. Energy released by one gram of protein is - 4 kcal
2. Meat, fish, and milk are sources of - Protein
3. The food group that comes at the top of the food guide pyramid - Fats and sugars
4. The vitamins and minerals needed by the body in very small amounts are called - Micronutrients
5. The nutrients found in fish oil are - Omega-3, Vitamin A, and D
6. The vitamin which helps the human body to use calcium for bones and teeth - Vitamin D
7. Dairy food, red meat, and eggs are considered as complete sources of - Protein
8. The component of carrot converted to Vitamin A by the human body is - Beta-carotene
9. 'Tyrosine', 'glycine', and 'ornithine' are types of - Amino acids
10. The acid naturally found in spinach is - Oxalic acid
11. Lemons, oranges, grapefruits, and carrots are sources of - Citric acid
12. Tamarind, grapes, banana, and apple are sources of - Tartaric acid
13. Fermented dairy products are a good source of - Lactic acid bacteria (LAB)
14. The macrominerals needed in large amounts by the human body are - Calcium, phosphorus, and magnesium
15. The vitamin which is synthesized through sunlight exposure - Vitamin D
16. Roughage helps our body to get rid of - Undigested food
17. Prothrombin is a vitamin K-dependent protein in plasma that is directly involved in - Blood clotting
18. In India, the accepted average calorie requirement per person per day in urban and rural areas is - 2100 and 2400 respectively
19. In order to get quick and ample energy, an athlete consumes - Carbohydrates
20. Riboflavin, thiamine, and folic acid are related to the vitamin - B complex
21. The nutrition which infuses a specialized form of food through a vein (intravenously) is called - Parenteral nutrition
22. A natural sugar found in milk and dairy products and consists of one molecule of glucose and one

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of galactose - Lactose
23. The live microorganisms that are intended to have health benefits when consumed or applied to the body are called - Probiotics
24. The vitamin which is normally synthesized in the kidney is - Vitamin D
25. Vitamin K dependent carboxylase is found in - Liver
26. The basic structural unit of protein is - Amino acid
27. Polysaccharides, proteins, nucleic acids, esters are examples of - Primary metabolites
28. A tough and elastic substance, which has the capacity to stretch and rise due to the action of baking powder or yeast - Gluten
29. A semi-essential amino acid which plays an important role in the body's immune function, digestion, sleep, and sexual function is - Histidine
30. Beta-carotene, lycopene, lutein, and selenium are examples of - Antioxidants
31. The amount of energy released from 1 gram of fat is - 9 calories
32. The process of adding micronutrients to food - Food fortification
33. Wheat is a good source of - Carbohydrates
34. Egg whites are rich in - Protein
35. Lemon is a good source of - Vitamin C
36. The Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA) for cholesterol intake in healthy adults and children above four years of age - 300 mg/day
37. A vitamin that keeps human blood and nerve cells healthy - Vitamin B12
38. Water-soluble vitamins are - B and C
39. Fat-soluble vitamins are - A, D, E, K
40. The good sources of Vitamin B12 are - Meats, fish, eggs
41. Vitamin that is necessary for healthy skin and eyes - Vitamin A
42. The chemical name of Vitamin C - Ascorbic acid ($C_6H_8O_6$)
43. The vitamin which influences iron absorption is - Vitamin C
44. Vitamin that helps the human body to use calcium for bones and teeth - Vitamin D
45. Scientific name of Vitamin B3 - Niacin
46. The chemical name of Vitamin A is - Retinol
47. The chemical name of Vitamin B12 is - Cobalamin
48. The chemical name of Vitamin D is - Calciferol
49. The chemical name of Vitamin D2 is - Ergocalciferol
50. Nuts, vegetable oil, and fish are some sources of - Omega-3
51. The necessary mineral for the formation of hemoglobin - Iron
52. Threonine is used in the biosynthesis of - Proteins
53. An amino acid that is essential for healthy skin and teeth - Threonine
54. A micronutrient having a role in cell division, cell growth, wound healing, and breakdown of carbohydrates is - Zinc (Zn)
55. Vitamins, minerals, protein, fats, water, and carbohydrates are - Essential nutrients
56. Vitamins present in milk are - Vitamin A, B, D, E, and K
57. The building blocks of the body are - Proteins

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58. The lipophilic vitamin essential for the protection of cell membranes and formation of red blood cells (RBCs) - Vitamin E
59. The amount of magnesium in a normal adult human body is about - 25 g
60. Starch and sugar in our food are forms of - Carbohydrates
61. The breakdown of food (glucose) without the use of oxygen is called - Anaerobic respiration
62. Amino acids are the building blocks of - Protein
63. The main source of energy for the brain - Glucose
64. Roquefortine C is found in - Cheese
65. Banana can be used as an - Instant energy booster
66. Selenium, found in the human body, is a - Trace mineral
67. Deficiency of Vitamin B12 causes - Anemia
68. Vitamin B12 helps in forming - Red blood cells
69. Starches found in breads, cereals, and pasta are made up of long chains of - Glucose
70. Fruit which can be used as an instant energy booster - Banana
71. Calcium and iron are examples of - Micronutrients
72. Muscle contraction is known to be regulated by - Calcium
73. Calcium plays an important role in - Blood clotting
74. Nuts, vegetable oil, and fish are rich sources of - Omega-3
75. Iodine is needed to make - Thyroid hormones
76. Iron is an important component of - Hemoglobin
77. Ergocalciferol is an inactive - Vitamin D
78. Vitamin K1 is also known as - Phylloquinone
79. Rickets usually occurs because of a lack of - Vitamin D
80. Vitamin D is also known as - Calciferol
81. Vitamin B2 is also known as - Riboflavin
82. Vitamin which helps in holding cells together in the human body - Vitamin C
83. Water-soluble vitamins are - Vitamin B and C
84. Fat-soluble vitamins are - Vitamin A, D, E, and K
85. Glucose (sugar), Galactose, and starch are the form of - Carbohydrates
86. The nutrient which stores maximum energy per gram is - Fat
87. The vitamin prepared by our body in the presence of sunlight is - Vitamin D
88. Vitamin A, B, and C are some of the vitamins found in - Green spinach
89. Carbohydrates are stored in the human body in the form of - Glycogen
90. Excess fat in the human body is stored - Under the skin
91. Minerals needed in larger amounts in the body are called - Macrominerals
92. Hair, nails, and the top layer of the skin are primarily made up of - Keratin protein
93. The essential element for the thyroid gland to make thyroxine is - Iodine
94. Intestinal bacteria are the main source of - Vitamin B12
95. The 'Tikki Mausi' in the context of malnutrition is - A Mascot

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96. Trans-fat is generally considered to be bad for human health because it lowers the level of - HDL (High-Density Lipoprotein)
97. Melanin is a pigment found in skin, hair, and eyes of animals which provides protection from - Ultraviolet radiation (UV)
98. The silk fibers, hair, feathers, nails, and claws are made of - Keratin
99. Alpha-keratin is a protein present in - Skin
100. The saccharide present in milk is - Lactose
101. The yellow color in cow milk is due to the presence of - Carotene
102. The sweetness in milk is due to the presence of - Lactose
103. A fat-like, waxy substance that helps our body make cell membranes, many hormones, and vitamin D is - Cholesterol
104. Triglyceride is a - Fat
105. The ultimate substance to which carbohydrates are degraded is - Glucose
106. The complete absence of melanin shows - Albinism
107. Animal starch is known as - Glycogen
108. Energy is stored in the liver and muscles in the form of - Glycogen
109. Hem is the important biological component in myoglobin which is used to store - Oxygen in muscles
110. The codon that serves as the start signal for protein synthesis is – AUG
111. A micronutrient which plays a role in synthesis, storage, and secretion of insulin - Zinc
112. The Vitamin B vitamin discovered in 1897 was - Thiamine (Vitamin B1)
113. The most important health benefits of Vitamin D is - Strengthening of bones and muscles
114. The deficiency of Vitamin D usually causes - Rickets and Osteoporosis
115. The food component present in sugar is - Carbohydrates
116. Vitamin that is needed for a healthy immune system, low-light vision, and healthy skin - Vitamin A (Retinol)
117. Xerophthalmia, night blindness, patches on the white of the eyes are due to the deficiency of - Vitamin A
118. Milk, seafood, nuts, and whole grains contain high amounts of - Phosphorus
119. Vitamin that prevents major birth defects of the brain and spine of a newborn baby - Vitamin B9 (Folic acid)
120. Carbohydrates are utilized by the human body in the form of - Glucose
121. The monomer unit of glycogen is - Alpha D Glucose
122. Vitamin that synthesizes in the presence of sunlight in the human body - Vitamin D (Calciferol)
123. Rickets and osteopenia are the deficiency diseases of - Vitamin D
124. Sunlight, oily fish, milk are sources of - Vitamin D
125. An essential amino acid required for the production of melatonin, dopamine, noradrenaline, and thyroxine - Phenylalanine
126. The Vitamin which is considered a hormone - Vitamin D
127. The chemical name of Vitamin B9 is - Folate (Folic acid)

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128. Milk and meat products are rich sources of - Vitamin B12 (Cobalamin)
129. Vitamins A, C, and E are examples of - Antioxidants
130. The number of balanced meals per day recommended for optimum nutrition - 3
131. Fast food is often packed with - Fat and empty calories
132. Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDAs) - Requirements + Margin of Safety
133. Metabolic reactions in the body are carried out by - Proteins
134. Histidine is an essential alpha amino acid that works towards - Growth and tissue repair
135. Valine is an - Essential amino acid
136. Amoeba digests its food in - Food vacuole
137. Function of Pseudopodia of amoeba - Movement and capture of food
138. Proteins are generally referred to as - Bodybuilding food
139. The substance that is essential for growth and development of new cells - Protein
140. Citrus fruits are a rich source of - Vitamin C
141. The highest level of energy per gram is provided by – Fat
142. Retinal, retinol, and retinoic acid are three active forms of - Vitamin A
143. The common name of E300 is - Vitamin C (ascorbic acid)
144. Cobalt is present in - Vitamin B12
145. The type of nutrition that involves obtaining nutrients from dead or decaying organic matter - Saprophytic nutrition
146. Carbohydrate is stored in the body as - Glycogen
147. Casein is a protein found in - Milk
148. Proteins are made of - Amino acids
149. The main structural material of hair is - Keratin
150. Myosin and actin are - Muscle proteins
151. The vitamin easily destroyed during cooking - Vitamin C
152. The liver oil of fish is rich in - Vitamin A and D
153. The vitamin produced naturally by bacteria in the intestine - Vitamin K
154. Lactose is a disaccharide consisting of - Glucose and galactose
155. The body converts Beta carotene into - Vitamin A
156. Sour milk is a natural source of - Lactic acid
157. Jaggery is rich in - Iron
158. Carrot has a high content of - Vitamin A
159. The main function of vitamin K is - Blood clotting
160. The chemical name of vitamin K is – Phylloquinone
161. Cyanocobalamin is a man-made form of - Vitamin B12

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Deficiency and Diseases

1. Smallpox was caused by the Variola virus.
2. A colour-blind person cannot differentiate between the colours red and green.
3. Sickle-cell anemia disease is caused by abnormal levels of hemoglobin.
4. A person who is affected by phenylketonuria disease suffers from mental retardation.
5. Food poisoning (Botulism) is caused by infection of a species of Clostridium.
6. Food poisoning is due to Salmonella bacilli.
7. Diseases such as Ascariasis, Trichuriasis, Enterobiasis, Strongyloidiasis, and Filariasis are caused by nematodes.
8. Anorexia nervosa is associated with an eating disorder.
9. Insomnia is a type of sleep disorder.
10. Dyspnoea is associated with shortness of breath.
11. Anosmia is associated with partial or full loss of smell.
12. An intestinal infection caused by three species of tapeworm, Taenia solium, Taenia saginata, and Taenia asiatica is Taeniasis.
13. When cysts develop in the brain, the condition is referred to as neurocysticercosis (NCC).
14. Female Anopheles can be distinguished from female Culex because it sits at an angle with the substratum.
15. The food borne illness caused by bacterium Clostridium botulinum is botulism.
16. The disease caused by the use of polished rice in the diet is beriberi.
17. The Trisomy 21 is known as Down Syndrome.
18. The part of the human body which gets infected by Japanese Encephalitis is the human brain.
19. Cerebral palsy is a brain disorder found generally in small children.
20. The disease caused by swelling of the membrane over the spinal cord and brain is meningitis.
21. The virus that causes Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is HIV (a type of retrovirus).
22. 'Breakbone fever' is most commonly known as dengue.
23. Glucose is also known as blood sugar.
24. Antihistamine is used to reduce the symptoms of hay fever and allergies.
25. The syndrome which causes a thick between the shoulders, a round face, and pink or purple stretch marks on the skin is Cushing Syndrome.
26. A condition in which a baby is born with an extra chromosome number 21 is Down syndrome (Trisomy 21).
27. Angelman syndrome is a complex genetic disorder that primarily affects the nervous system.
28. A genetic disorder that affects the connective tissue in many parts of the body is Marfan syndrome.
29. The natural form of vitamin B which helps to prevent birth defects like anencephaly and spina bifida is folate.

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30. Rust of wheat is a plant disease caused by fungi.
31. Citrus canker is a plant disease caused by bacteria.
32. Scurvy is caused by the deficiency of vitamin C.
33. Vitamin C is also known as ascorbic acid.
34. Kwashiorkor is a form of malnutrition, caused by the deficiency of proteins.
35. Tuberculosis is caused by a bacteria called Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
36. Chicken pox is caused by the Varicella-zoster virus.
37. Goitre is caused due to the deficiency of iodine.
38. Elephantiasis is also known as lymphatic filariasis.
39. Elephantiasis is caused by parasitic worms.
40. Elephantiasis can spread from person to person through mosquitoes.
41. Disease causing inflammation of the protective membranes covering the brain and spinal cord is meningitis.
42. Deficiency of hemoglobin causes anemia.
43. Zika fever disease is caused by a virus transmitted primarily by Aedes mosquitoes.
44. A mental illness that affects a person's ability to think, feel, and behave is called schizophrenia.
45. The female mosquito which carries the parasite of malaria belongs to the genus Anopheles.
46. Eczema disease is related to skin.
47. Herpes in humans is a viral disease.
48. Protozoans are causative agents of malaria disease.
49. The disease scrub typhus is caused by a bacteria called Orientia tsutsugamushi.
50. In 2014, India was officially declared free of polio disease.
51. Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) is recommended to a person suffering from diarrhea.
52. Full form of HIV is Human Immunodeficiency Virus.
53. HIV is a virus that attacks the body’s immune system.
54. Dengue virus is carried by female Aedes mosquitoes.
55. Hepatitis B is a life-threatening liver infection.
56. Tulsi plant is used to cure cold and cough.
57. Roseola, Ebola, and AIDS are examples of viral diseases.
58. Typhoid, cholera, E. coli, and diarrhea are examples of water-borne diseases.
59. Another name of Wool Sorters Disease, which sometimes infects the sorters in the wool industry, is anthrax.
60. Sorters is a fatal blood disease caused by a bacteria called Bacillus anthracis.
61. Zika virus disease is caused by a virus transmitted primarily by Aedes mosquitoes.
62. A glucometer is generally used as a monitor by hypoglycemic patients.
63. Diarrhea causes the deficiency of electrolytes, such as sodium.
64. Kwashiorkor disease occurs due to the deficiency of proteins.
65. Itai-itai disease is caused by the toxicity of cadmium.
66. Swelling of thyroid glands is a symptom of iodine deficiency.
67. Minerals needed in smaller amounts in the body are called trace elements (microminerals).

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68. Tuberculosis is a disease that often develops in the lungs.
69. Polio (poliomyelitis) is caused by poliovirus.
70. Deficiency of calcium fluoride can lead to osteoporosis.
71. The causative agent of the deadly disease Ebola is a virus.
72. Antibiotics are not effective on a virus as it lacks a cell wall.
73. Epilepsy is an example of a non-communicable disease.
74. Cholera, smallpox, and tuberculosis are examples of communicable diseases.
75. Mouth-cracking disease in cattle is caused by a virus.
76. A problem with the rate or rhythm of the heartbeat is called arrhythmia.
77. Pyorrhoea is a bacterial infection which affects gum tissues.
78. Ringworm is a common skin infection caused by fungus.
79. Marasmus is a form of malnutrition, often caused due to deficiency of protein.
80. A chronic disease in which the immune system becomes overactive, causing skin cells to multiply too quickly is psoriasis.
81. Asthma, pneumonia, and influenza are examples of respiratory diseases.
82. Candida is a fungus that causes thrush disease.
83. Tinnitus, a health problem, is associated with ears.
84. Conjunctivitis is an infection primarily related to the eye.
85. Leukaemia is a cancer of the blood.
86. Tumours which remain confined to their original location and do not spread to other parts are called benign tumours.
87. The World Health Assembly declared the world free of the disease in 1980 was smallpox.
88. Influenza is a disease which means "evil influence of the stars."
89. Beriberi is caused by the deficiency of vitamin B1.
90. Thalassemia is an inherited blood disorder.
91. People suffering from thalassemia are unable to make haemoglobin.
92. Poor vision in humans is due to the deficiency of vitamin A.
93. A medicine that can help treat pain and reduce a high body temperature is paracetamol.
94. A condition in which the level of glucose in the blood becomes high is diabetes.
95. Blood and iron deficiency, pregnancy are some factors which affect the level of glycated hemoglobin.
96. Nyctophobia is the fear of darkness.
97. Insulin hormone is associated with diabetes.
98. Diseases like dysentery and malaria are caused by protozoa.
99. When a disease-carrying microbe enters the body, the body produces antibodies.
100. Quinine is extracted from the bark of the cinchona tree.
101. A sprinter feels cramps and pain in the thigh muscles after a run, due to accumulation of lactic acid.
102. The most common cause of peptic ulcers is infection by a bacteria called Helicobacter pylori.
103. A group of diseases that can damage the eye's optic nerve which result in vision loss - Glaucoma

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104. A type of cancer that originates in the epithelial tissues - Carcinoma
105. A type of cancer that begins in the lymphatic system - Lymphoma
106. A type of cancer that originates in connective tissues, such as bone, muscle - Sarcoma
107. The bite of an infected Female Anopheles mosquito causes - Malaria
108. A condition in which the body's immune system attacks the intrinsic factor - Pernicious anemia
109. Crystalline lens of people in old ages becomes milky and cloudy due to - Cataract
110. Deficiency of iodine and thyroid hormones during pregnancy causes - Cretinism
111. The test used to confirm the presence of typhoid fever - Widal Test
112. Scurvy is a disease caused by the deficiency of - Vitamin C
113. Paleness of conjunctiva of eyes, soft palate, general pallor are manifestations of - Iron-deficiency anemia (IDA)
114. Yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes are the obvious symptoms of - Infantile jaundice
115. The disease caused by the protozoa of the genus Trypanosoma that is transmitted to humans by bites of tsetse flies - Sleeping sickness
116. The disease which leads to bone deformities - Rickets
117. Rickets is caused due to the deficiency of - Vitamin D (Calciferol)
118. A disorder which causes difficulty in the digestion or absorption of nutrients from food - Malabsorption
119. A rare malabsorption disorder caused by the lack of functional small intestine - Short bowel syndrome
120. Beri Beri is caused due to deficiency of - Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)
121. The nutritional disorder caused by deficiency of Vitamin B3 (Niacin) is - Pellagra
122. Disease that is transmitted by the bite of an infected female phlebotomine sandfly - Leishmaniasis
123. Polio is caused by - Poliovirus
124. An excessive amount of cadmium in the human body causes - itai-itai
125. Sleeping sickness is an example of - Vector borne disease
126. The species of microscopic parasite which causes Sleeping sickness - Trypanosoma brucei
127. An inherited blood disorder that affects the hemoglobin gene and results in ineffective erythropoiesis - Thalassemia
128. Polycythemia vera is a type of - Blood cancer
129. Night blindness is caused due to the deficiency of - Vitamin A
130. Korsakoff syndrome (a chronic memory disorder) is caused due to the deficiency of - Thiamine (Vitamin B1)
131. The most common cause of the common cold is - Rhinovirus
132. A severe manifestation of protein-energy malnutrition, which leads to fat and muscle loss in a child - Marasmus
133. Saccharin is used as an artificial sweetener for - Diabetic patients
134. Xerophthalmia is a disease caused due to the deficiency of - Vitamin A
135. The disease which is transmitted to humans by flavivirus that can cause inflammation in the brain - Japanese encephalitis

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136. An eating disorder in which a person eats a large amount of food and loses control over eating - Bulimia
137. Weak bones and tooth decay happen due to the deficiency of - Calcium
138. A disease caused due to the deficiency of iron - Anemia
139. The disorder tied to body image distortion in adolescence is - Anorexia nervosa
140. Night blindness is caused due to the deficiency of - Vitamin A
141. Beri Beri is caused due to the deficiency of - Vitamin B1
142. Scurvy is caused due to the deficiency of - Vitamin C
143. Rickets is caused due to the deficiency of - Vitamin D
144. Goitre is caused due to the deficiency of - Iodine
145. Haemophilia, Sickle-cell anemia, and Phenylketonuria are examples of - Mendelian disorder
146. Guinea worm disease which is spread by drinking water containing Guinea worm larvae is caused by - Parasite Dracunculus medinensis
147. Nitroglycerin extended-release capsules are used to prevent - Chest pain (angina)
148. Amoebic dysentery is caused by the protozoan parasite - Entamoeba histolytica
149. The acid which is responsible for muscle fatigue in humans - Lactic acid
150. Enzyme Linked Immuno-Sorbent Assay (ELISA) is a diagnostic test for - Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
151. A parasitic infestation caused by tiny mites that burrow into the skin and lay eggs, causing intense itching and a rash is - Human scabies
152. Kwashiorkor is caused due to the deficiency of - Protein
153. A disease which causes the inflammation of joints due to the accumulation of uric acid crystals - Gout
154. Too much exposure to UV radiation can be a cause of - Skin cancer
155. Osteoporosis and arthritis affect the - Bones and joints
156. Measles disease can be prevented by - MMR vaccine
157. Blight is a plant disease caused by - Bacteria or Fungus
158. A disorder resulting in abnormal electrical discharge from the brain cells causing seizures is called - Epilepsy
159. A disorder of the prostate gland usually associated with inflammation is - Prostatitis
160. A condition in which blood sugar (glucose) level is lower than the standard range - Hypoglycaemia
161. A chronic inflammatory disorder affecting many joints, including those in the hands and feet - Rheumatoid arthritis
162. The 'Mad Hatter's Disease' is caused due to - Mercury Poisoning
163. Yellow Fever, Dengue, Japanese Encephalitis are some diseases caused by - Flavivirus
164. Kala-azar is a disease caused by a protozoan parasite - Leishmania donovani
165. Kala Azar is also known as - Visceral leishmaniasis
166. The disease marked by dementia, diarrhoea, and dermatitis (the 3 Ds') - Pellagra
167. Pellagra is caused by the deficiency of - Vitamin B3 (niacin)

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168. The bacterium responsible for peptic ulcer disease is - Helicobacter pylori
169. The causative agent of Ebola - Virus
170. Jaundice affects - Liver
171. AMR refers to the - Antimicrobial Resistance
172. The ability of microorganisms to resist drugs - Antimicrobial Resistance
173. Another name for the 'parasomnia' disorder - Sleepwalking
174. Trachoma disease affects the - Eyes
175. Down Syndrome is a - Genetic disease
176. Gastritis disease is caused by a bacteria called - Helicobacter pylori
177. Excessive deposition of iron in the body tissue causes a disease called - Siderosis
178. The disease that damages the optic nerve of the eye - Glaucoma
179. The disease that causes loss of skin color in patches - Vitiligo
180. Leukaemia is a cancer of - Blood
181. Nyctophobia is the fear of - Darknes
182. Ornithophobia is the fear of - Birds
183. Photophobia is the fear of - Light
184. Zoophobia is the fear of - Animals
185. The full form of OCD - Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
186. Night blindness (Nyctalopia), Hyperkeratosis & keratomalacia are caused due to the deficiency of - Vitamin
187. Bacille Calmette-Guerin (BCG) is a vaccine for - Tuberculosis (TB)
188. A sexually transmitted disease caused by the HIV virus - AIDS
189. Arjuna (medicinal plant) is used in the treatment of - High blood pressure and earache
190. HIV stands for - Human Immunodeficiency Virus
191. Exposure to excessive amounts of UV rays results in - Skin cancer
192. Warts (skin infection) diseases are caused by - Human Papillomavirus (HPV)
193. Genital herpes infection is caused by - Virus
194. AIDS stands for - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
195. Major symptom of Beriberi - Weak muscles and low energy
196. The method used for diagnosis of HIV - Western blot and ELISA
197. The term for the contraceptive technique used to prevent the transmission of HIV is known as - Barrier methods
198. Dengue is caused by - Viruses
199. Tetanus (lockjaw) is caused by - Clostridium tetani (bacterium)
200. Chicken Pox is caused by - Varicella Zoster Virus
201. Fire blight disease is related with - Apple
202. Typhoid is caused by - Salmonella Typhi (bacteria)
203. The cause of Hepatitis A is - Virus
204. The test to detect Hepatitis A is - IgM HAV
205. Chronic liver disease is caused by - Hepatitis B and C

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206. Transmission of Hepatitis A virus is by - Infected food and water
207. The dengue vaccine CYD-TDV or Dengvaxia was approved by - The US Food & Drug Administration
208. The unicellular organism that causes Kala-azar - Leishmania
209. The cause of Bird Flu disease - H5N1 virus
210. Disease caused by deficiency of vitamin A is - Night Blindness
211. Cataract is a disease that affects the - Eyes
212. Meniere and glaucoma are diseases related to - Ears
213. Goiter disease is caused due to the deficiency of - Iodine
214. Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by a bacterium called - Mycobacterium tuberculosis
215. Black rust in wheat is caused due to - Fungus Puccinia graminis
216. Malaria parasite is a - Plasmodium
217. The radioisotope used for the treatment of metastatic bone cancer - Strontium-89
218. Megaloblastic anaemia is caused by the deficiency of - Vitamin B9
219. The pathogen causes 'bakane' (foolish seedling) disease in rice seedlings - Gibberella fujikuroi
220. The medicine normally administered for anxiety is - Tranquilizer
221. Diphtheria is caused by - Bacteria Corynebacterium diphtheriae
222. The vitamin that keeps our eyes and skin healthy - Vitamin A
223. The vitamin that plays an important role in cell metabolism and synthesis of red blood cells - Vitamin B
224. Citrus canker (bacterial disease of plant) is caused by - Xanthomonas citri
225. The causative organism of peptic ulcer is - Helicobacter pylori (Bacteria)
226. Cholera is caused by the bacteria - Vibrio cholerae
227. The part of the body affected by cholera disease is - Intestine
228. The disease borne by mosquitoes is - Filariasis (Elephantiasis)
229. Medicines that stop the growth of the disease-causing microorganisms are - Antibiotics
230. A class of medications designed specifically to relieve pain - Analgesics
231. Plague is caused by - Yersinia pestis (bacterium)
232. Amoebiasis causes - Dysentery
233. Mosaic is a viral disease that affects - Plants
234. Wilt of Potato plant disease is also known as - Ring disease
235. Mouth and foot diseases in cattle are caused due to - Virus
236. The disease that causes excess swelling of the legs - Elephantiasis
237. The disease that affects the blood cells in the human body - Leukemia
238. Leukoderma is a disease of - Skin
239. Typhoid bacillus has an incubation period for typhoid fever of - 8 to 14 days
240. Golden rice fulfills the deficiency of - Vitamin A
241. The disease 'Diabetes' is treated by - Insulin
242. Ephepi epizootica (disease of the feet and mouth) is caused by - Virus
243. Cyclone-30, a particle accelerator, is used in medical applications for - Cancer

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244. Natural hosts of Nipah virus - Fruit bats
245. Carcinogen (can be a chemical, virus, or radiation) causes – Cancer
246. SARS stands for - Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
247. The deficiency of iron in the diet causes - Anemia
248. Sleeping sickness is transmitted to humans by bites of - Tsetse fly
249. Anemia is caused due to the deficiency of - Vitamin B12
250. Cholera is an acute diarrheal illness caused by - Vibrio cholerae Bacteria
251. Tikka Disease is related to which crop? - Groundnut
252. Trachoma disease is related to - Eye
253. Asthma, Emphysema, and breathing problems can be caused due to - Smog
254. The exaggerated response of the immune system to contain antigens present in the environment is called - Allergy
255. Communicable diseases are indirectly transmitted by '5 Fs', which are - Food, Fingers, Fluids, Fomite, Faeces
256. Ascariasis is an intestinal infection caused by - Parasitic roundworms
257. The causative agents of malaria are unicellular protozoan parasites belonging to the genus - Plasmodium
258. A neurological disorder that affects an individual's ability to plan and process motor tasks - Dyspraxia
259. Elephantiasis disease, in which there is chronic inflammation of the organ, is caused by - Wuchereria worm
260. The common cold is caused by - Rhinovirus
261. A confirmation test for typhoid fever - Widal Test
262. The disease caused by "Bordetella Pertussis" bacteria is - Whooping cough
263. Zika virus (discovered in 1947) is named after - Zika Forest (In Uganda)
264. Allergic reactions causing decreased blood pressure and shortness of breath are - Anaphylaxis
265. HIV virus weakens the immunity of a person because it destroys - Lymphocytes
266. Mosaic is a viral disease that affects - Plants
267. The bacteria that colonize the human stomach and cause chronic superficial gastritis ulcers is - Helicobacter pylori
268. Excessive consumption of high-calorie foods leads to - Obesity
269. Nasal provocation with histamine causes - Sneezing, itching, nasal congestion
270. High levels of HDL (High-density lipoproteins) cholesterol raise the risk of - Heart disease and stroke
271. Vitamin used to treat hypoparathyroidism, refractory rickets, and familial hypophosphatemia is - Ergocalciferol (D2)
272. The organs affected by Diphtheria disease - Nose and throat
273. The organ affected by Gonorrhea disease - Reproductive tract
274. The organ affected by Mumps disease - Salivary gland
275. Kwashiorkor is a disease caused by - Protein deficiency

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276. Cushing's syndrome occurs due to excess - Cortisol Hormone
277. Insulin deficiency causes - Diabetes
278. Goiter occurs due to the deficiency of - Iodine
279. Acromegaly is a disorder caused by the excess production of - Growth hormone
280. Addison's disease is caused by damage to the - Adrenal glands
281. Hashimoto's disease is an autoimmune disorder which affects the - Thyroid gland
282. Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH) is related to an overproduction of - Vasopressin
283. Gaucher disease is caused due to the deficiency of the lysosomal enzyme called - Glucocerebrosidase
284. Hunter syndrome is caused due to the deficiency of an enzyme called - Iduronate-2-sulfatase
285. Tay-Sachs disease is caused by a deficiency of the enzyme - Hexosaminidase
286. Phenylketonuria is caused due to the deficiency of an enzyme called - Phenylalanine hydroxylase
287. Excessive iron deposition in the reticuloendothelial cells of the liver, spleen, and bone marrow causes - Hemosiderosis disease
288. Xerophthalmia is caused due to the deficiency of - Vitamin A
289. An organ mostly affected by Pneumonia disease - Lungs
290. A mineral added to toothpaste to reduce tooth decay - Fluoride
291. Beriberi is caused due to the deficiency of - Vitamin B1
292. Cholera, Typhoid, Plague are examples of - Bacterial diseases
293. Rabies is an example of - Viral zoonotic disease
294. Chickenpox, Tuberculosis, Common cold are examples of - Communicable diseases
295. Insufficient exposure to sunlight causes deficiency of - Vitamin D
296. Microbes that cause disease are called - Pathogens
297. Goiter is a disease of - Thyroid Gland
298. Hepatitis is a viral infection causing - Liver inflammation
299. Elephantiasis, Dengue, Malaria disease spread through - Mosquito bites
300. Chikungunya virus is transmitted by - Aedes mosquito
301. The bite of an infected female Anopheles mosquito spreads - Malaria
302. Hansen's disease (leprosy) is caused by a bacterium called - Mycobacterium leprae
303. The disease that appears suddenly and lasts for a short amount of time is called - Acute disease
304. The disease that lasts for a long time and requires ongoing medical attention is called - Chronic disease
305. Due to deficiency of which mineral or vitamin do the glands in the neck appear swollen? - Iodine
306. Common cold, typhoid, jaundice, cholera, burns are examples of - Acute diseases
307. Diabetes, cancer, tuberculosis, arthritis are examples of - Chronic diseases
308. Ringworm is a common infection of the skin and nails caused by - Fungus
309. Chickenpox is a contagious disease caused by - Varicella-zoster virus
310. HIV, HPV, and Hepatitis B virus are responsible for - Sexually transmitted diseases (STD)
311. Deficiency of Vitamin K causes - Excessive bleeding from wounds

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312. Anemia is caused by the deficiency of - Iron
313. Weakness in bones and muscles is caused due to the deficiency of - Calcium
314. Vitamin required in the formation of red blood cells - Vitamin B12
315. The rust in wheat is a plant disease caused by - Fungus
316. Scurvy is caused by the deficiency of - Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C)
317. Tuberculosis is caused by a bacteria - Mycobacterium tuberculosis
318. A treatment technique used to damage cancer cells with radiations is called - Radiotherapy
319. Typhoid fever is caused by a bacteria called - Salmonella Typhi
320. Night blindness is caused due to the deficiency of - Vitamin A
321. Chickenpox is caused by the - Varicella-zoster virus
322. Athlete's foot is a disease caused by - Fungus
323. Tuberculosis spreads among humans through - Airborne particles
324. Involuntary eye movement is one of the symptoms of - Beriberi
325. Hepatitis disease caused by a virus refers to the inflammation of - Liver
326. Disease caused by insufficient secretion of insulin - Diabetes mellitus
327. The disease caused by monkey bite – Rabies
328. Arthritis causes inflammation of the - Joints
329. A bacterial disease which affects the intestinal tract of humans and animals – salmonellosis
330. "Sleeping sickness" is caused by protozoans of the genus – Trypanosoma

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BIOLOGY

Reproduction in Plants

1. It surrounds and nourishes the embryo in the seeds of angiosperms (flowering plants) - Endosperm
2. Fusion of two gametes dissimilar in size, as in species of Eudorina, is termed as - Anisogamous
3. A mode of reproduction which is carried out by specialized cells that proliferate to make a large number of cells - Regeneration
4. An asexual reproduction in which plants reproduce from stems, roots, and leaves - Vegetative propagation
5. Pollen grains, filament, and anther in flowering plants are the - Male reproductive part
6. Male reproductive part of the flower is - Stamen
7. Female reproductive part of the flower is - Pistil
8. Pteridophytes reproduce with the help of - Spores
9. Pollination by wind is termed as - Anemophily
10. Reproductive part of the plant is - Flower
11. Small bead-like structures inside the ovary of a flower are called - Ovules
12. After fertilization, the fruit is produced by - Ovary
13. After fertilization, the seed is produced by - Ovule
14. Pines, spruces, and ginkgos are examples of - Gymnosperms (naked seeds)
15. A natural form of asexual reproduction in which growth and development of embryos occur without fertilization is called - Parthenogenesis
16. The term used for pollination by wind is - Anemophily
17. The innermost part of a flower is called – Pistil
18. Ferns reproduce by - Spores method
19. Roots, stems, and leaves of some plants develop into new plants through the process of - Vegetative propagation
20. The reproductive parts of the flower contain the germ cells - Stamens and pistils (or carpels)
21. The male fertilizing part of the flower - Stamen
22. The female fertilizing part of a flower - Pistil
23. The part of the stamen in a flower where pollen is produced - Anther
24. The part of the pistil where pollen germinates - Stigma
25. The part of a flower that develops into a fruit after fertilization - Ovary
26. Small bead-like structures inside the ovary of flowers - Ovule
27. The long tube-like slender stalk that connects the stigma and the ovary - Style
28. Watermelon and papaya are examples of - Unisexual flower
29. A flower that has either the male or female reproductive organs in separate flowers - Unisexual flower
30. A flower that has both male and female reproductive organs in the same flower - Bisexual flower
31. After fertilization in plants, the ovule gets converted into - Seed

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32. Transfer of pollen to the stigma of another flower of the same plant is - Geitonogamy
33. The transferring of pollen grains from the male anther to female stigma is - Pollination
34. The sepals, petals, and stamens of the flower after fertilization - Fall off
35. In plants there are two modes of reproduction - Asexual and sexual
36. Entomophily pollination occurs with the help of - Insects
37. The embryonic stage of the plant life cycle is - The Seed
38. Banana is propagated by - Suckers and Rhizome
39. Double fertilization is a characteristic of - Angiosperm
40. The main components of the central part of a flower are - Pistil (or carpel) and stamen
41. Pollination of flowers by insects is called - Entomophily
42. Production of fruits without the fertilization of ovules - Parthenocarpy
43. Sugarcane, potato, and banana are examples of - Vegetative propagation
44. Reproducing new plants by cells instead of vegetative parts or seeds is called - Tissue culture
45. Pollination is part of the sexual reproduction process of - Flowering plants
46. A leaf of the embryo of a seeding plant – Cotyledons
47. The reproductive part of a plant is - Flower
48. Double fertilization is a characteristic of - Angiosperm
49. Reproduction process in which a single parent is involved is called - Asexual reproduction
50. The female reproductive part of the flower is - Pistil
51. Flowering plants reproduce sexually through a process called - Pollination
52. The reproduction in yeast happens by the process of - Budding
53. Productivity of an ecosystem is composed of - Net and gross primary productivities
54. Sticky part at the top of the flower that holds the pollen is called - Stigma
55. A type of asexual reproduction in which new plants are produced from roots, stems, leaves, and buds is known as - Vegetative propagation
56. The innermost part of a flower is called – Pistil
57. It develops into a seedling under appropriate conditions – Embryo

Reproduction in Animals

1. The change associated with sexual maturation, specifically in girls during adolescence - Growth of mammary gland
2. Oral contraceptive pills work by stopping - Ovulation and fertilization
3. IVF-ET stands for - In vitro fertilization Embryo Transfer
4. Getting pimples, menstruation, and voice changes are related to - Puberty
5. The basic event in reproduction is - Replication of DNA
6. The inbuilt variation in reproduction occurs due to sexual reproduction and errors due to - DNA copying
7. Pathway of sperm - Testis → Vas deferens → Urethra → Penis
8. In the 'In Vitro Fertilization (IVF)' method, babies are born through - External fertilization of sperm and ovum

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9. A permanent sterilization method is - Surgical method
10. Any cell that gives rise to the gametes of an organism that reproduces sexually - Germ cell
11. A surgical method that is used to prevent sperm transfer from males - Blocking of vas deferens
12. Menopause refers to the cessation of - Menstruation
13. The first menstrual period in a female adolescent - Menarche
14. Heavy menstrual bleeding (HMB) is known as - Menorrhagia or hypermenorrhea
15. Process of releasing the eggs from the ovaries - Ovulation
16. The majority of "sequential hermaphrodites" are known as - Protogyny
17. A contraceptive method useful for controlling both unwanted pregnancies and STDs is - Condom
18. The uterine lining is shed during - Menstruation
19. Adolescence begins around the age of 11 and lasts up to - 18 to 19 years of age
20. From the eighth week till birth, the embryo is - Fetus
21. Care during prenatal, natal, and postnatal periods is covered under - Maternal health
22. The part of the human sperm that is responsible for determination of sex of the zygote - Head
23. The part of the human sperm that contains the mitochondria which supplies the energy the tail needs to move - Middle piece
24. Tail of the sperm - Flagellum
25. The parts of human sperm - Head, middle piece, tail
26. The first stage in the lifecycle of a butterfly - Egg
27. The second stage in the lifecycle of a butterfly - Caterpillar
28. The third stage (after larva) in the lifecycle of a butterfly - Pupa
29. The fourth stage in the lifecycle of a butterfly - Butterfly
30. A single-celled fertilized egg - Zygote
31. Gamete (sex cells) is a type of - Reproductive cell
32. Desynapsis or unpairing of homologous chromosomes is started in - Diplotene stage
33. A hybrid derived by crossing a male donkey and a female horse - Mule
34. The possibility of fraternal twins occurs at - Fertilization stage
35. The world's first test-tube baby - Louise Joy Brown
36. A nutritive tissue which is used for the growing of the embryo - Endosperm
37. The primary sex organ in men - Testis
38. In sexual reproduction a parent contributes - Half of their genes
39. The fusion of one of the sperms with the egg is - Syngamy
40. The process of attachment of zygote to the lining of a uterus is - Implantation
41. The development of a child inside the mother's body - Gestation period
42. The egg is carried from the ovary to the womb through - The oviduct
43. The motile germ cell is - Male gamete
44. The type of reproduction that allows for greater variation to be generated - Sexual reproduction
45. The organ where the embryo develops - Uterus
46. Testes are located outside the abdominal cavity in - The scrotum
47. The process of production of ovum in the females - Oogenesis
48. The process necessary to maintain the number of individuals of species and to prevent their

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extinction - Reproduction
49. The embryo obtains nutrition from the mother's blood through - Placenta
50. Hydra reproduces by - Budding and regeneration
51. A process in which the organism can be cut into any number of pieces and each piece grows into a complete organism - Regeneration
52. Plasmodium reproduces by - Multiple fission
53. The type of asexual reproduction shown by the bread mould Rhizopus - Spore formation
54. The egg, the larva (caterpillar), the pupa (chrysalis or cocoon), and the adult signifies the life cycle of - A butterfly
55. The phenomenon under which the female gamete undergoes development to form new organisms without fertilisation - Parthenogenesis
56. During fertilization, fusion of female and male gametes takes place to form a cell, called - Zygote
57. The membrane that protects the developing embryo from desiccation is - Amnion
58. An offspring of a female lion and a male tiger is called a - Tigon
59. Diaphragm is a means of contraception, which is fixed over - Cervix
60. Syngamy results in formation of - Diploid zygote
61. In humans, fertilisation usually takes place in - Fallopian tube
62. The phenomena where one generation reproduces asexually, followed by a sexually reproducing generation is - Metagenesis
63. The process of physical maturation where an adolescent reaches sexual maturity is called - Puberty
64. The stage of the embryo in which all the body parts can be identified is called - Foetus
65. Examples of “viviparous” animals - Dog, Cow, Cat, etc.
66. The transformation of the larva into an adult through drastic change is called - Metamorphosis
67. Fusion of two gametes dissimilar in size, as in species of Eudorina, is termed as - Anisogamous
68. Numbers of arteries in the umbilical cord - Two
69. The ability of a cell to produce a fertile, adult individual - Totipotency
70. The phenomenon in which female gametes develop to form new organisms without fertilization is called - Parthenogenesis
71. Primary sex organ in women - Ovary
72. In biology, the term "IVF" stands for - In vitro fertilization
73. Milk secreted by new mothers during the initial days of lactation is called – Colostrum
74. The process used in laboratories to create test-tube babies is called - In vitro fertilization (IVF)
75. Graafian follicles are characteristically found in - Ovary of mammal
76. The male and female sex cells fuse to form a - Zygote
77. The reproductive cells of animals or plants - Gametes
78. Two layered gastrula is found in - Amphioxus
79. One parent copies itself to form a genetically identical offspring in - Asexual reproduction
80. India’s first test-tube baby - Kanupriya Agarwal (Durga)
81. Obelia (sea fur) is an organism that exhibits - Metagenesis

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BIOLOGY

Sensory Organs

1. Snuff indicators indicate changes in the - Smell
2. In human physiology, occipital lobes are mainly concerned with - Visual information
3. The part of the human ear that converts the pressure variations associated with audible sound waves to electrical signals is - Cochlea
4. The sweet taste buds on the tongue are located at - Tip
5. The sensitive area of the human tongue to bitterness is - Posterior part
6. Colour vision in human eyes is the function of photoreceptor cells named - Cones
7. Sweet, bitter, salty, umami, and sour are the - Tastes of the tongue
8. If the eye lens becomes opaque then the eye disease is called – Cataracts
9. Sensory receptors responsible for the perception of taste - Gustatory Receptors
10. Cornea and the retina are found in - Eye
11. Only muscle in the human body that is not attached at both ends - Tongue
12. The membrane due to which sound is received in the human ear - Tympanic membrane
13. The term 'Olfactory' is associated with - Smell
14. Organ in the human body that helps to maintain balance - Ear
15. Part of the human ear in which amplification of sound is done by 3 bones - Middle ear
16. Cone cells in eyes are associated with - Color vision
17. Agent that produces a local or general loss of sensation - Anaesthetic
18. The organ of Corti is concerned with - Hearing
19. The area of the retina where the vision is highest - Fovea
20. The outermost fibrous coating of the eye is - Sclera
21. Part of the ear that turns the sound vibrations into electrical signals - Cochlea
22. Other name for ear drum - Tympanic membrane
23. The part of the eye that regulates and controls the amount of light entering the eye - Iris
24. Eye muscles that control lens shape for focusing - Ciliary muscles
25. Transparent outer eye layer, aiding in light refraction - Cornea
26. Inner ear structure converting sound to electrical signals - Cochlea
27. Colored eye part regulating pupil size for light control - Iris
28. The yellow oval spot in the human eye, the area of best vision - Macula
29. Gustatory receptors are found in - Tongue
30. The eye disease often caused during old age - Cataract
31. Stereopsis is a feature associated with - Eye
32. The outside layer of skin on the human body is known as - Epidermis
33. The lens of the eye focuses light on - Retina
34. Part of the human eye where the image is formed - Retina
35. Goosebumps occur due to the contraction of tiny muscles present in our skin's hair follicles called -

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Arrector pili

36. The part of the eye which converts images into electrical impulses that are sent to the brain through the optic nerve is - Retina

37. Olfactory receptors are located in – Nose

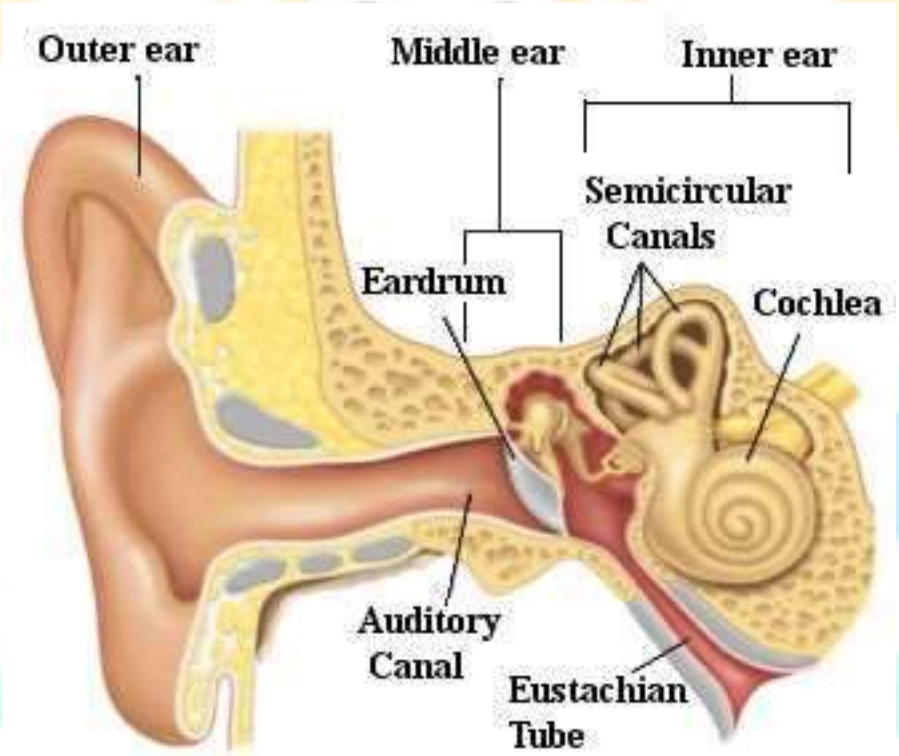
38. The size of the pupil of the eye is controlled by the - Iris

39. The transparent front part of the eye is called - Cornea

40. A stretched rubber sheet at the ear's boundary which vibrates in response to sound waves and helps in the transmission of auditory signals – Eardrum

41. The superior rectus is a muscle found in – Eye

42.The upper surface of the tongue has small projections which contain taste buds responsible for detecting different tastes – Papillae



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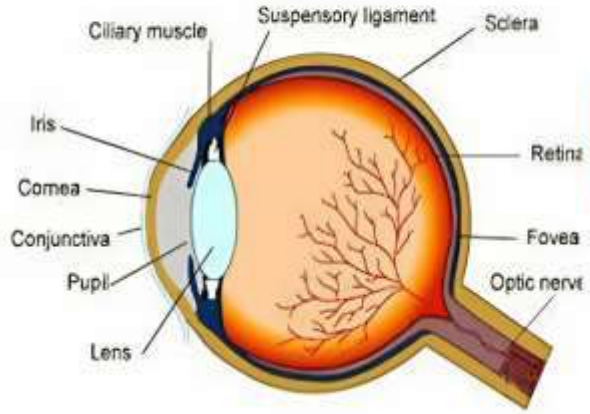
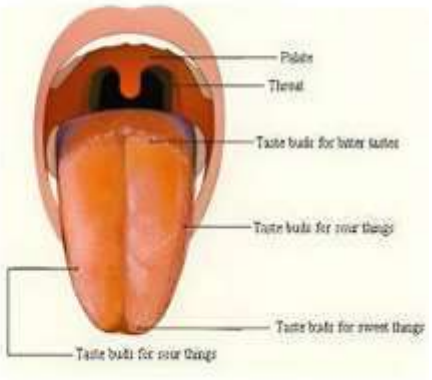
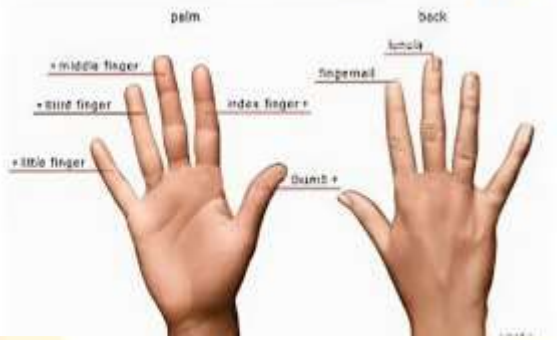
Sense Organs







Location of taste buds on the tongue

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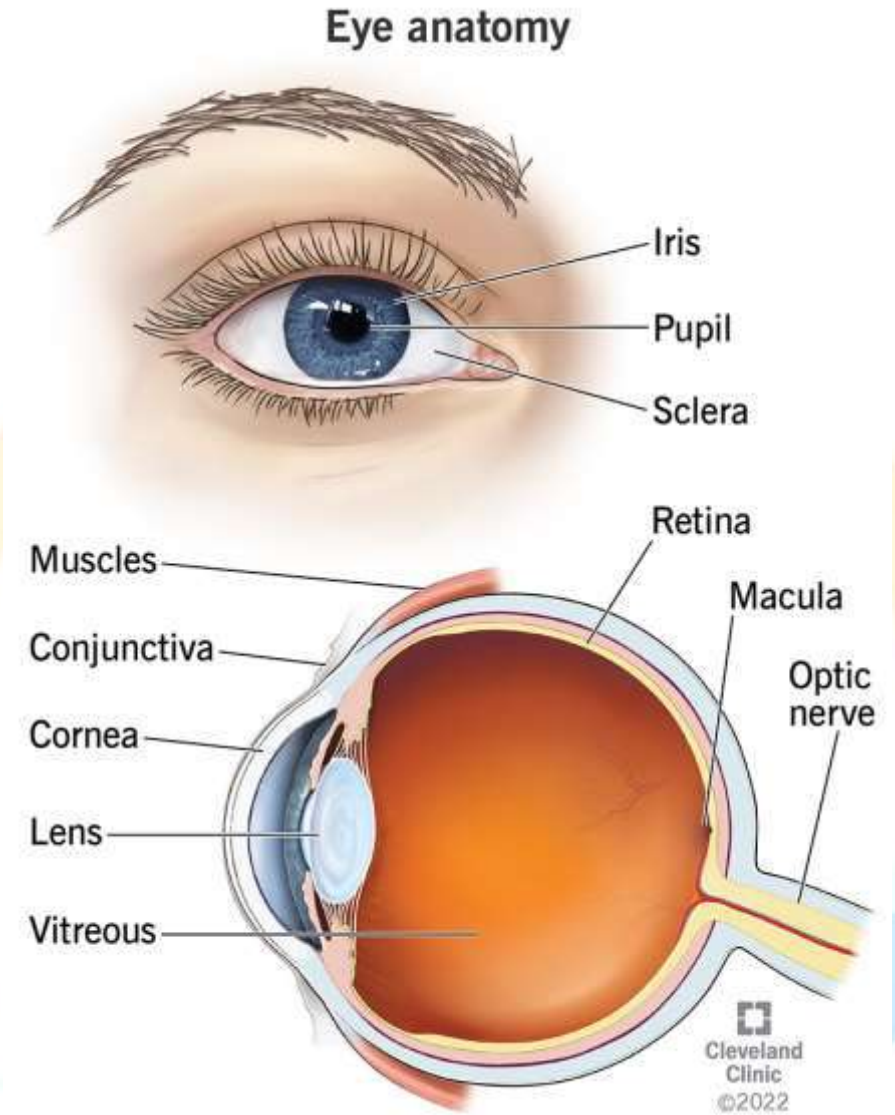

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BIOLOGY

Circulatory System

1. The blood passes only once through the heart in one cardiac cycle in - Fishes
2. Two-chambered heart is found in - Scoliodon (Fish)
3. Crocodiles have - Four-chambered heart
4. Haemoglobin content per 100 ml of blood in a normal healthy adult is - 12-16 grams
5. 'Bombay blood group' was first discovered in 1952 by - Dr. Y M Bhende
6. 'Bombay blood group' fails to express - A, B, and H antigen
7. The blood vessels that carry blood from the heart to the various parts of the body are called - Arteries
8. Blood clot is formed because of certain cells present in the blood, called - Platelets
9. People with AB blood group are - Universal Recipient
10. People with O blood group are - Universal Donor
11. The process of blood clotting is called - Coagulation
12. The main artery that carries blood away from the heart to the rest of the body - Aorta
13. Artery which carries deoxygenated blood from the heart to the lungs - Pulmonary artery
14. Coronary artery, renal artery, and hepatic artery carry - Oxygenated blood
15. The blood protein which regulates the amount of water in plasma - Albumin
16. Aorta is associated with the anatomy of - Human heart
17. To carry blood from the heart to lungs is the function of - Pulmonary artery
18. The blood vessels which connect arteries and veins - Capillaries
19. To supply blood to the heart muscle is the function of - Coronary artery
20. To carry blood from the lungs to the heart is the function of - Pulmonary veins
21. Thalassemia is a hereditary disease which affects - Blood
22. The process by which cancer cells spread through the blood or lymphatic system to other sites or organs is - Metastasis
23. Red Blood Cell (RBC) is formed in the - Bone Marrow
24. Lymphocytes develop in the - Thymus and Bone marrow
25. Neutrophils and lymphocytes originate from - Bone marrow
26. Blood does not coagulate inside the body due to the presence of - Heparin
27. The blood glucose level is commonly expressed as - Milligram per decilitre
28. An antigen is a substance which triggers the - Immune System
29. The primary function of hemoglobin is to transport oxygen throughout the body from - Lungs to the tissues
30. The presence of excessive amounts of white blood cells in blood is called in the language of pathology - Leukemia
31. The oxygenated blood from the lungs is received by the - Left auricle (left atrium)

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32. The Blood groups considered as a Universal donor - O
33. The human Red Blood cells are formed mainly in the - Bone Marrow
34. The proteins found in plasma are - Albumin, globulin, and fibrinogen
35. The vessels that carry blood from the heart to various parts of the body - Arteries
36. Hearts of fishes are - Two-chambered
37. Vessels that carry carbon dioxide-rich blood back to the heart - Veins
38. Blood platelets are also known as - Thrombocytes
39. Cardiac, Smooth, Skeletal are types of - Muscles
40. The pH of human blood is - 7.4
41. Mineral that is responsible for the production of hemoglobin is - Iron
42. Type of blood cell made by the bone marrow are - Platelets, Red and white blood cells
43. The light clear fluid made up of white blood cells that attack harmful bacteria in the blood - Lymph
44. The human body that has a large bean-shaped lymphoid organ - The spleen
45. Normal blood pressure for systolic pressure and diastolic pressure respectively are - 120 mm Hg and 80 mm Hg
46. Swollen bluish veins resulting from the valves that do not close properly are called - Varicose veins
47. Anticoagulants are commonly known as - Blood thinners
48. Blood enters the ventricle during - Diastole in the human heart
49. The sort of circulation where the blood goes to the heart twice - Double circulation
50. Lymph is also known as - Tissue fluid
51. Systolic blood pressure is exerted by the blood against the walls of the artery during - Ventricular contraction
52. White blood cells are part of the body's - Immune system
53. The wall between the chambers in the heart preventing the mixing of oxygen-rich and carbon dioxide-rich blood - Septum
54. In most vertebrate groups, there is a - Double circulation of blood
55. In fishes, there is a - Single circulation of blood
56. O Type blood group is referred to as - Universal Donor
57. Instruments used to measure blood pressure - Sphygmomanometer
58. An instrument that aids in the detection of the heartbeat - Stethoscope
59. Pulmonary vein carries - Oxygenated blood
60. Thick walls, no valves, blood flows under high pressure, carry blood to different parts, are the features of - Arteries
61. Arteries carry oxygenated blood from - Heart to other parts of the body
62. Veins carry - Deoxygenated blood
63. Amphibians have - Three-chambered heart
64. In fishes, blood from the ventricle goes only to the - Gills
65. Fishes and seahorses have - Two-chambered hearts
66. Deoxygenated blood kept separate from oxygenated blood in hearts to maintain - The body temperature constant
67. What is similar to the plasma of blood but is colorless and contains less protein? - Lymph

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68. High blood pressure is also called hypertension which is caused due to - Constriction of arterioles
69. The human heart is made of - Four chambers (two auricles and two ventricles)
70. Blood coagulation occurs with the help of - Platelet Cells
71. In AB blood group, genes of both A and B blood group are - Dominant
72. Mammals, birds, and reptiles have - Double circulation in heart
73. Throbbing movements called pulse is felt due to - Blood flowing in the arteries
74. Components of blood that promote immunity and help the body fight against germs - White blood cells
75. In the human heart, the pulmonary vein is connected to - Left auricle
76. The largest artery of the body - Aorta
77. Vessel that carries blood away from the heart to various organs of the body, except the lungs - Aorta
78. Birds (Aves) have a - Four-chambered heart
79. The element that is part of heme (haem) of human blood - Iron
80. Humans having blood group AB+ are - Universal recipients
81. Hemoglobin has a high affinity for - Oxygen
82. The blood from the heart to the kidney is carried by - Renal artery
83. The average weight of an adult human heart is about - 300 gm
84. Blood pressure is the force that blood exerts against the - Wall of a vessel
85. Blood circulates from arteries to veins through microscopic vessels known as - Capillaries
86. Blood component that carries oxygen - Red Blood Cell
87. ECG (Electrocardiogram) helps to diagnose - Heart problems
88. The protein in hemoglobin is - Globin
89. Purkinje fibres are specialized - Muscle fibres in the heart
90. The mineral (ions) necessary for coagulation of blood is - Calcium
91. Angioplasty is performed on - Heart
92. The small blood vessels under our skin are – Capillaries
93. The liquid part of blood that contains 92% water and 8% proteins, minerals, hormones, enzymes is - Plasma
94. The component that transports food, carbon dioxide, and nitrogenous wastes in dissolved form is - Plasma
95. Heart of mammals is - Four-chambered
96. The pigment that gives blood its colour is - Haemoglobin
97.Oxygen-rich blood carried from the heart to all parts of the body by – Arteries
98. The component of blood that transports food, CO_2 and nitrogenous waste – Plasma

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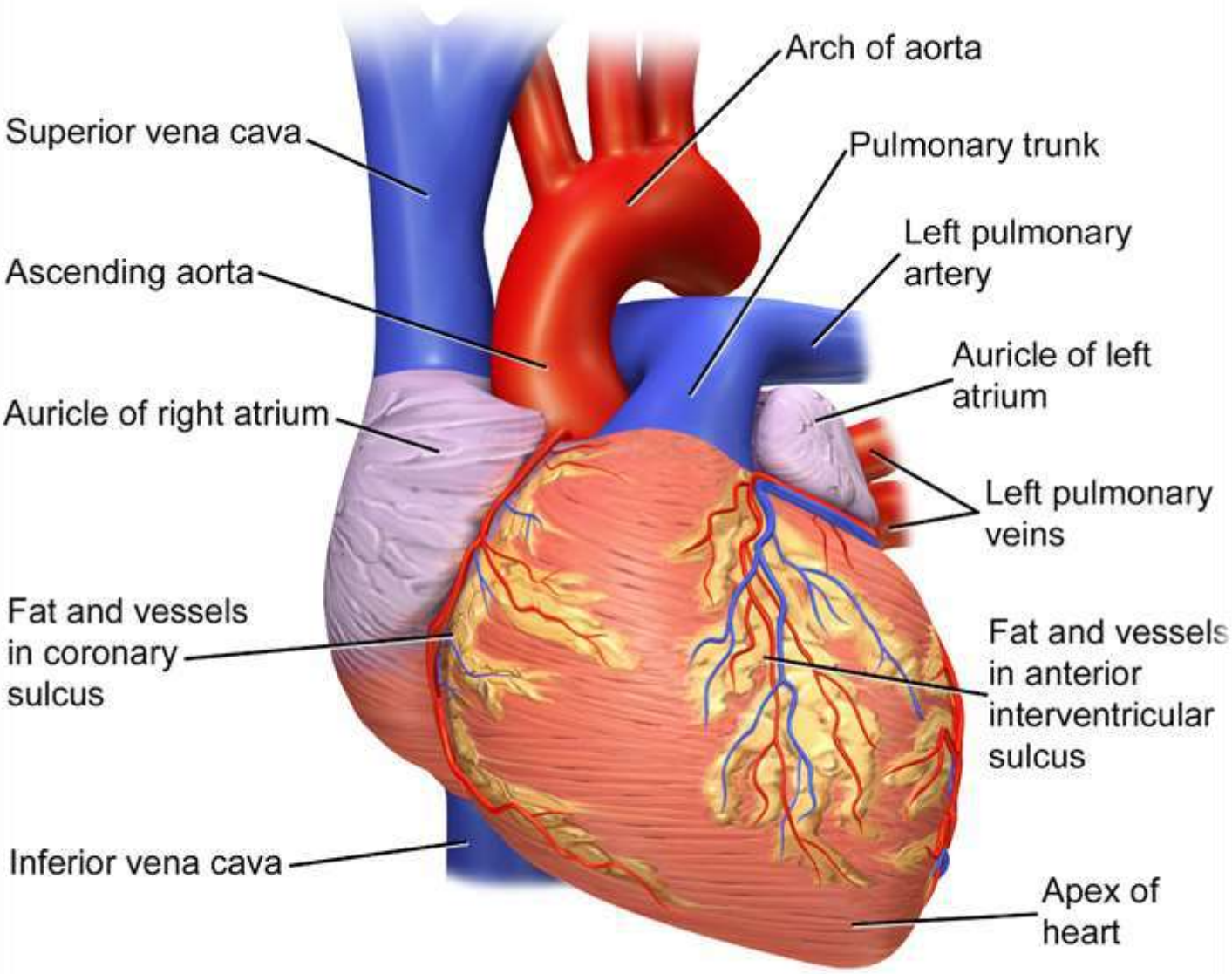

Superficial Heart Anatomy (Anterior)

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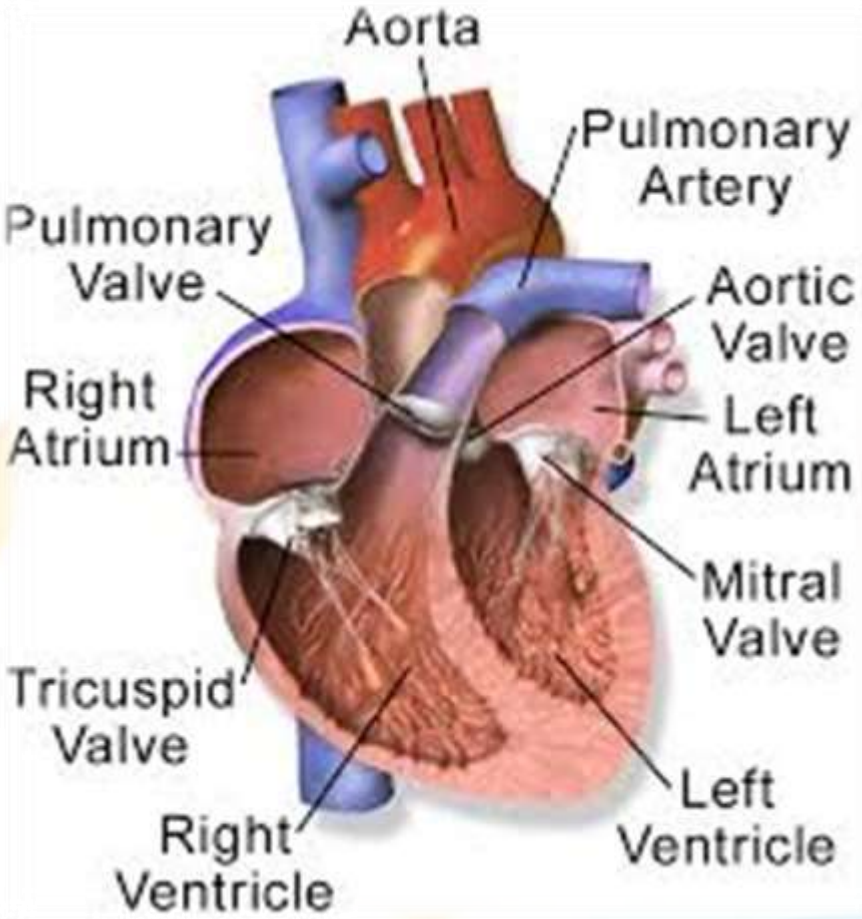

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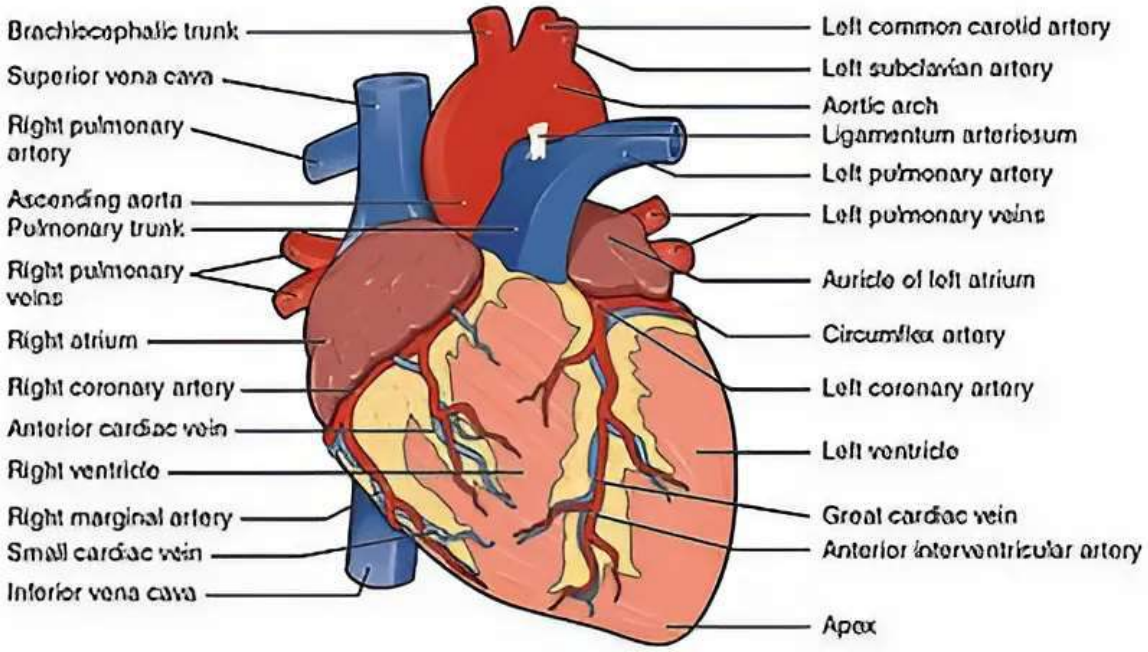
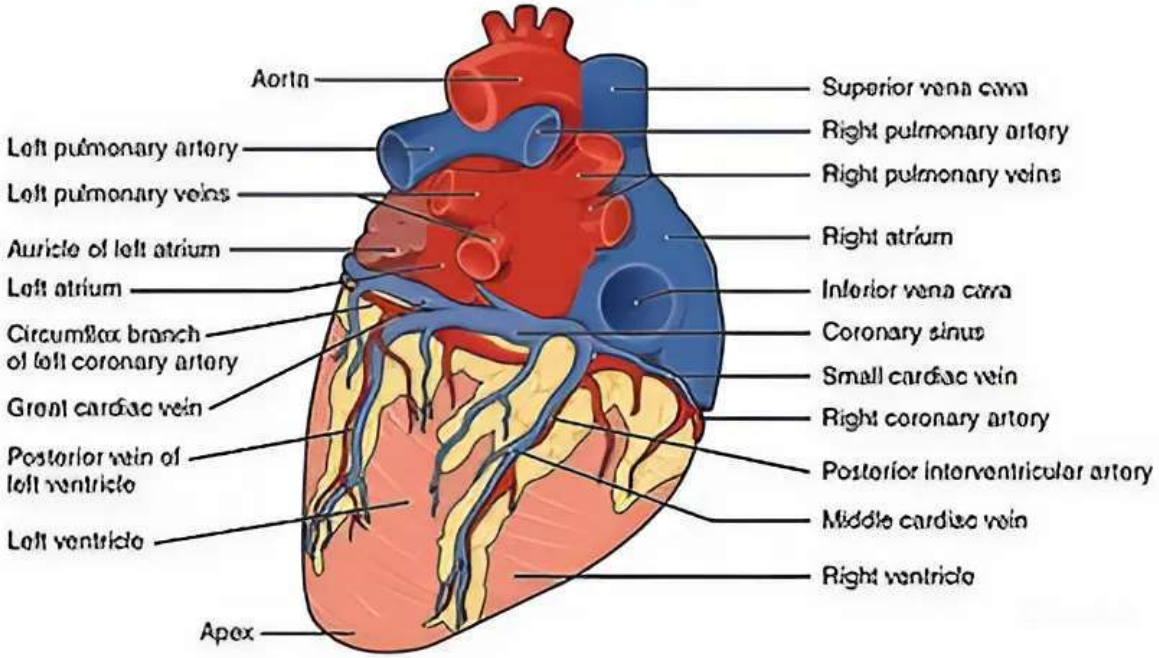
Anterior view



Posterior view



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BIOLOGY

Excretory System

1. The procedure done to remove the waste products from the blood when kidneys are affected - Dialysis
2. The part that connects the urinary bladder and the kidney - Ureters
3. Glucose, amino acids, salts are the waste products reabsorbed by - Kidneys
4. A waste product generated from muscle metabolism and excreted by the kidneys - Creatinine
5. A basic anatomical and functional unit of the kidney - Nephron
6. The process of removal of nitrogenous waste using an artificial kidney is - Haemodialysis
7. Plants excrete through their - Vegetative parts
8. Urea is removed from the blood by an artificial kidney by - Osmosis
9. Bowman's capsule encloses - The glomerulus
10. An adult human urine consists of - 95% water, 2.5% urea, and 2.5% other waste products
11. The medical technique used to find out stones in the kidney and gall bladder - Ultrasonography
12. The least toxic of nitrogenous wastes of the human body - Uric acid
13. A common passage for both urine and sperms in human males - Urethra
14. Prostate gland is present below - The urinary bladder
15. Sweating or perspiration is the body's way of regulating its - Internal temperature
16. The structural and functional unit of the kidney is called - Nephron
17. The two parts of the nephron are - Glomerulus and renal tubule
18. The structural and functional unit of kidneys is - Nephron
19. The pigment which gives pale yellow color to urine is - Urochrome
20. The chemical responsible for the yellow color in urine is - Urobilin
21. The sequence of the processes involved in the formation of urine - Filtration, selective reabsorption, elimination
22. The substances that are reabsorbed from the initial filtrate by the tubular portion of the nephron are - Glucose, water, salts, and amino acids
23. The skin, lungs, and large intestine function as an - Excretory organ in humans
24. Transpiration, diffusion, and storage state the different ways of - Excretion in plants
25. Regulation of water and salts are done by the - Kidneys
26. Average amount of urine produced by an adult human in 24 hours - 1 to 1.8 liters
27. The excretory product of aquatic animals - Ammonia
28. The 'Urea Cycle' takes place in the - Liver
29. The primary excretory product of birds is - Uric acid
30. The part of the nephron that collects the initial filtrate from blood - Bowman's capsule
31. The part of the alimentary canal that excretes waste material - Anus
32. One pair of kidneys, one pair of ureters, a single urinary bladder, and a single urethra are the

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components of - Human excretory system
33. Cartilage tissue is absent in – Kidney
34. The yellow color of the human urine is due to the pigment of - Urochrome
35. Dialysis is used for people with defective kidneys, the inherent process is - Osmosis
36. The average blood flow through kidneys per minute is - 1200 cc
37. Nephritis is a medical condition that affects - Kidney
38. Urine produced in the kidney reaches the urinary bladder through – Ureters
39. To eliminate metabolic waste and maintain water balance is the function of – Kidney

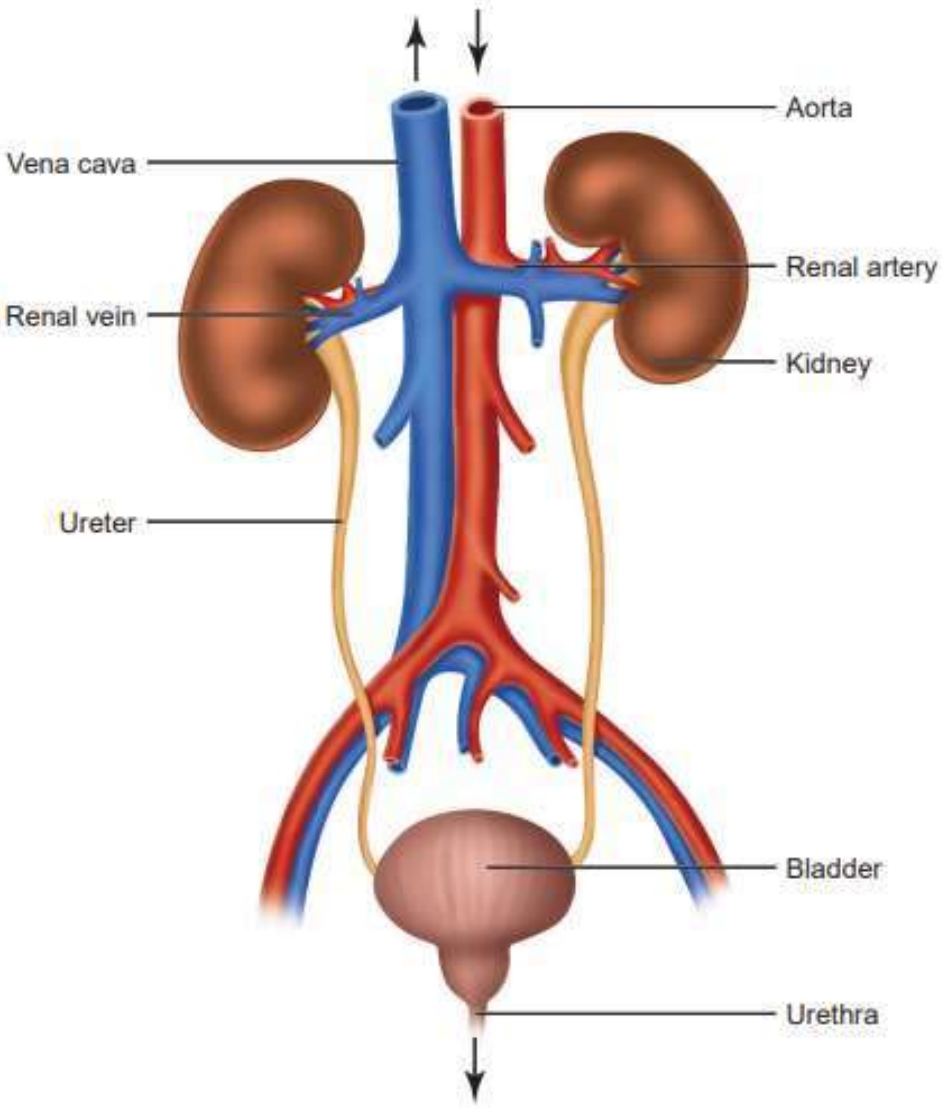
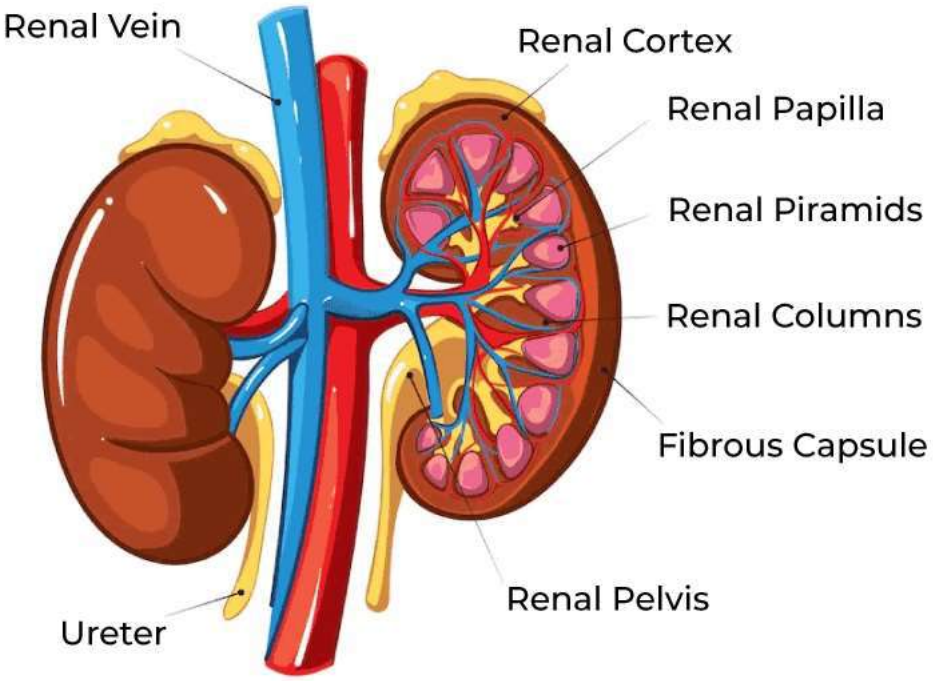
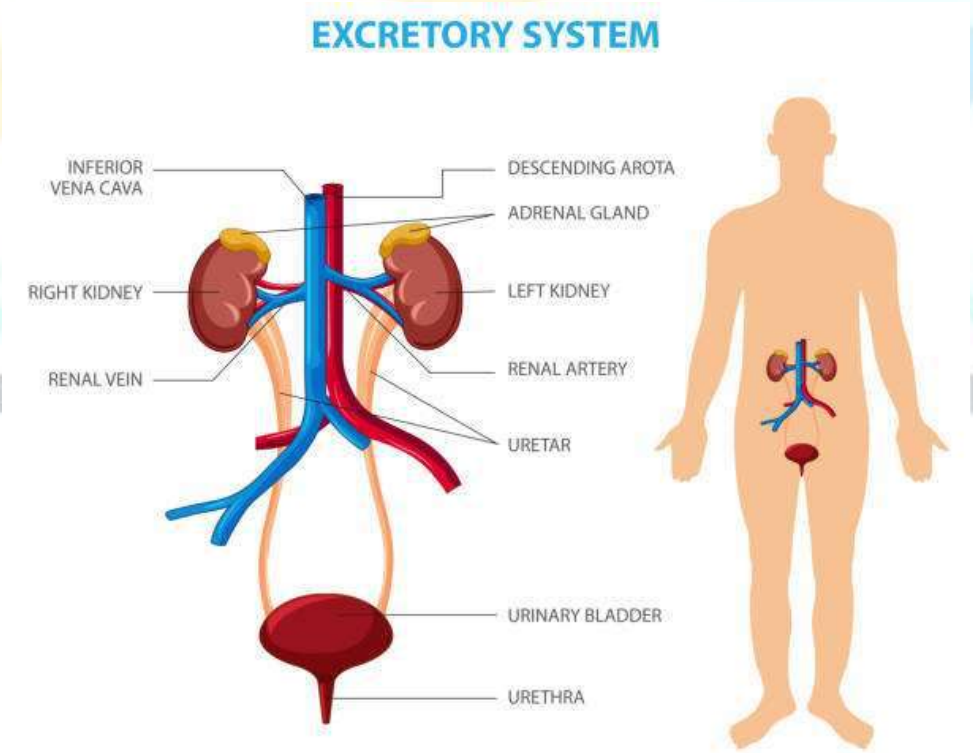


Figure 8.2 Human excretory system

Anatomy of Kidney





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BIOLOGY

Endocrine/Exocrine system

1. Salivary glands, sweat glands, sebaceous glands, mammary glands, pancreas, liver, mucous glands are - Exocrine glands
2. Adrenal glands are located in - Kidneys
3. Melatonin hormone is secreted by - Pineal gland
4. Hormones that regulate physical growth in humans are secreted by - Pituitary gland
5. The primary function of eccrine gland is to produce - Sweat
6. The gland which gets enlarged in the goitre is - Thyroid gland
7. The master gland of the human body is - Pituitary gland
8. The largest gland in the human body is - Liver
9. Proboscis gland for excretion is present in the phylum - Hemichordata
10. Cortisol (stress hormone) is produced by - Adrenal gland
11. Temperature of the body is maintained by - Hypothalamus
12. Tears from eyes are released by - Lacrimal glands
13. Leaf-shaped flap of cartilage located at the back of the tongue, at the top of the larynx or voice box is called - Epiglottis
14. Human faeces is an - Organic impurity
15. Bile salts aid in the - Emulsification of fat
16. Pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, thymus, adrenal glands are - Endocrine glands
17. Master gland of the human body - Pituitary gland
18. The gland which hangs by a thin stalk from the hypothalamus - Pituitary gland
19. Pituitary gland is responsible for - Dwarfism in humans
20. Glands that help to control blood pressure in the human body - Adrenal glands
21. The gland that prepares an animal for 'fight or flight' response - Adrenal
22. The gland that controls the rate of energy release inside the body - Pancreas
23. Pituitary gland, one of the most important glands of our body, is located - Inside the skull

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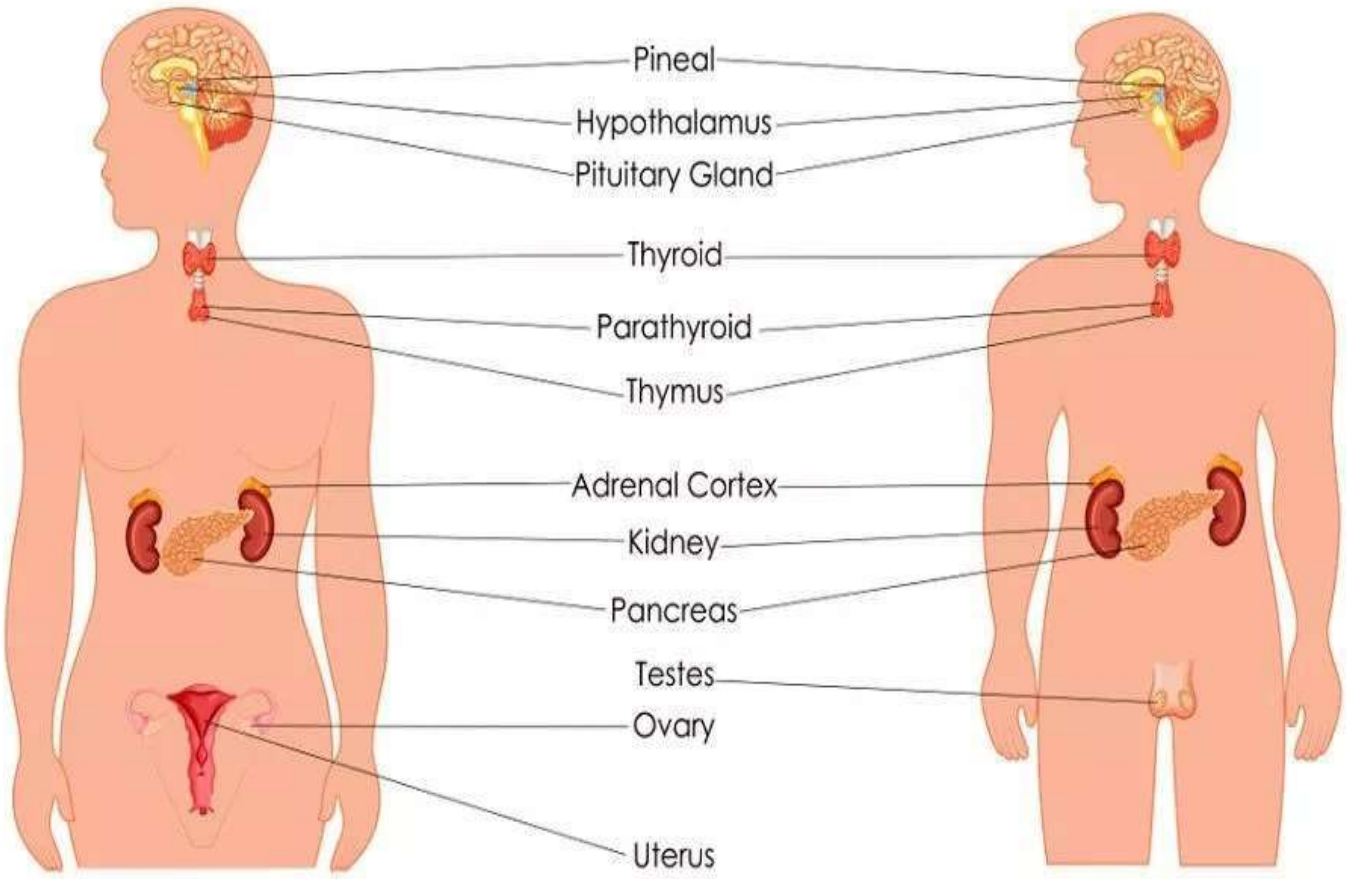
Endocrine System Male-Female



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BIOLOGY

Respiratory system

1. The respiration takes place in Earthworm - Cutaneous respiration
2. Organism that can live without oxygen - Anaerobe
3. The greatest quantity of air that can be expelled after a maximum inspiratory effect is - Lung volume
4. One should not sleep under a tree at night, because - Carbon dioxide is released from the tree
5. The green plants in the sea help fish to respire by - Giving them oxygen
6. The type of respiration in which more energy is released - Aerobic respiration
7. The animals who breathe through their skin are - Earthworm and frog
8. Ethyl alcohol, carbon dioxide and ATP (Adenosine triphosphate) are the end products of anaerobic respiration in - Yeast
9. Bronchi, larynx, and trachea are some parts of - Respiratory system
10. Spiracles are a part of the respiratory system of - Insects
11. The voice box is also known as - Larynx
12. The process of taking oxygen-rich air into the body is called - Inhalation
13. Site of gaseous exchange in lungs is - Alveoli
14. In human beings, lungs are divided into - Five parts
15. Aquatic animals breathe at a faster rate than terrestrial animals because - Low amount of dissolved oxygen in water
16. In respiration, the process of breaking down glucose to pyruvic acid is known as - Glycolysis
17. The respiratory organ of fish is – Gills
18. The volume of air remaining in the lungs after maximum forceful expiration - Residual volume
19. The balloon-like structure present in the lungs, where exchange of gases takes place - Alveoli
20. Cigarette damages the cilia present in the - Upper respiratory tract
21. During respiration the number of oxygen molecules that combine with one molecule of glucose are - Six
22. Gas that is essential for all aerobic forms of life - Oxygen
23. End products of respiration in plants - CO_2, H_2O, and Energy
24. Cylindrical grouping of cartilages, muscles, and soft tissue that contains the vocal cords - Larynx (voice box)
25. A tube-like structure within the neck and upper chest - Trachea
26. An adult human breathes per minute at rest - 15 to 18 times
27. In terrestrial animals, exchange of gases takes place by - Diffusion
28. The breathing rate of aquatic organisms is much faster than terrestrial ones because of - Less O_2 in water
29. Air taken into the body of human beings through - Nostrils
30. Oxygen is required for the breakdown of glucose in human cells to - Provide energy

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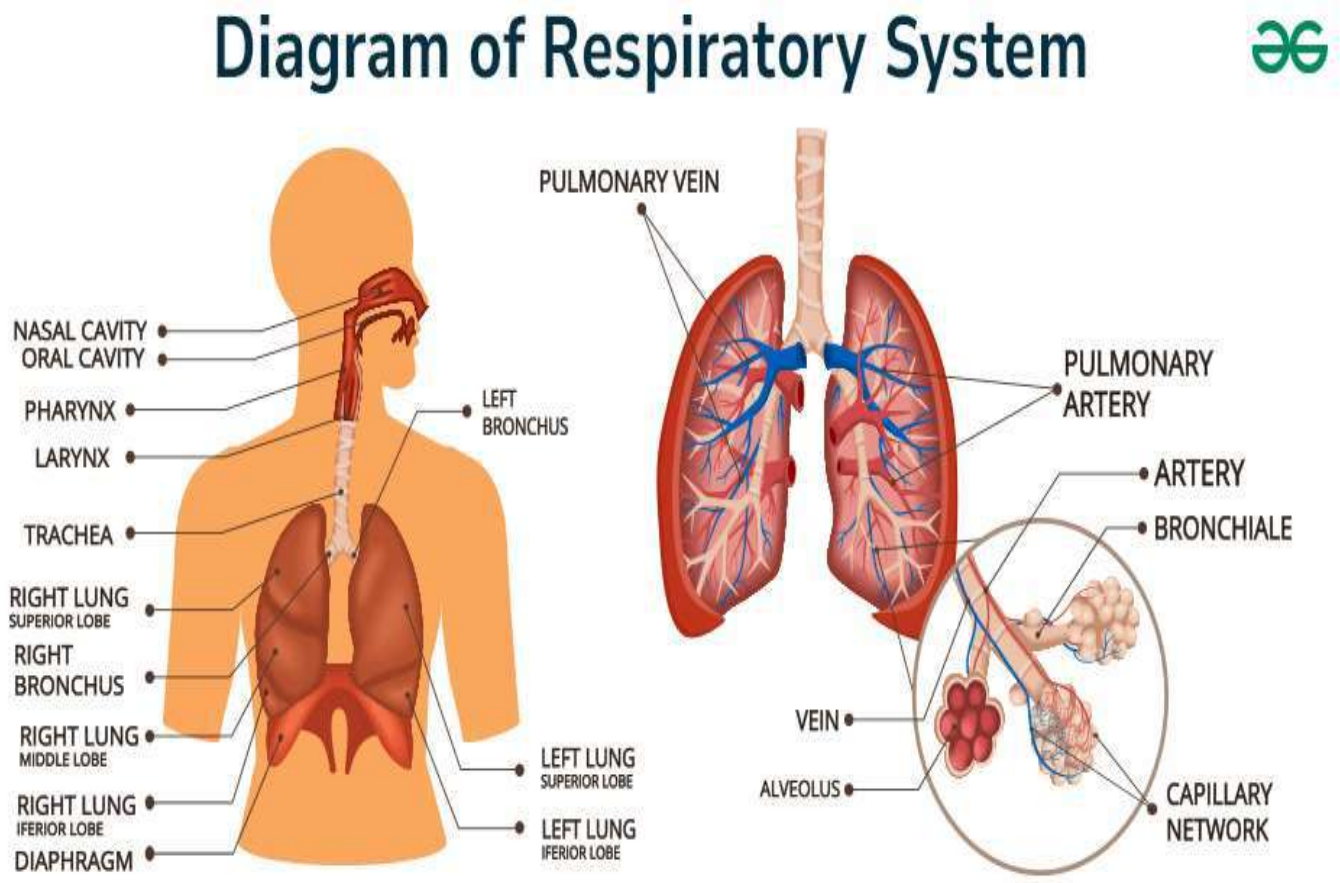
31. The percentage of oxygen in air inhaled and exhaled by humans respectively - 21% and 16%
32. Three-carbon molecules formed during respiration - Lactic acid and pyruvate
33. Frogs have a pair of lungs but they can also breathe through their - Slippery and moist skin
34. Insects have a network of air tubes for gas exchange which is - Tracheae
35. Fish breathe by - Gulping water
36. 'Halitosis' is commonly known as - Bad breath
37. Respiration in the presence of oxygen - Aerobic respiration
38. A cavity in the bones of the skull, typically filled with air, that connects to the nasal passages and contributes to respiratory function - Sinus
39. The amount of air inhaled and exhaled during normal respiration is - Tidal volume
40. The hardening and narrowing of arteries due to plaque accumulation is called - Atherosclerosis
41. In boys, the growing 'larynx' appears as a distinct bulge at the front of the throat called - Adam's Apple
42. During inhalation, ribs move up and outwards and the diaphragm moves - Down
43. Percentage of carbon dioxide in the air exhaled by human lungs is - 4.4%
44. The network of air tubes for gas exchange in insects – Tracheae



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BIOLOGY

Digestive system

1. The disintegration of large fat globules into smaller globules by bile salts is similar to - Emulsification of soap on dirt
2. The small intestine is longer in a - Herbivore than in a carnivore
3. Finger-like structures with very thin walls present in the small intestine - Villi
4. The digestive enzyme present in saliva - Amylase
5. During digestion, carbohydrates are broken down and form - Glucose
6. The enzyme that requires the presence of hydrochloric acid for its action in the process of digestion - Pepsin
7. To reduce the burning in the stomach, bases called antacids like - Magnesium hydroxide are used
8. Buccal cavity is a part of the human - Digestive system
9. Lymph transports digested and absorbed intestinal - Fats
10. The juice used to digest fats in the body - Bile juice
11. Bile juice increases the efficiency of the action of - Pancreatic enzymes
12. Dental caries result in - Soft enamel
13. Salivary amylase helps in the digestion of - Starch
14. Caecum is part of the - Digestive tract
15. The enzymes responsible for the final conversion of proteins into amino acids, complex carbohydrates into glucose, and fats into fatty acids and glycerol is present in the - Intestinal juice
16. Milk of magnesia is also known as - Magnesium hydroxide (Mg(OH)2)
17. Milk of magnesia is used for getting rid of stomach ache during - Indigestion
18. The region of the gut where cud is formed - Rumen
19. It converts acidic food into alkaline in the alimentary canal - Bile juice
20. The number of incisors in the mouth of an adult human being - Eight
21. The type of nutrition in which organisms break down the food material outside the body and then absorb the digested food - Saprophytic nutrition
22. Mushrooms are considered as – Saprophytes
23. The human organ in which ammonia is converted into urea - Liver
24. The human organ which secretes acid - Stomach
25. In plants, the carbohydrates are stored in the form of - Starch
26. Some of the energy derived from the food we eat is stored in the form of - Glycogen
27. The energy released at the end of digestion is in the form of - Chemical energy
28. Complete digestion of carbohydrates, proteins, and fats takes place in the - Small intestine
29. The human organ which is involved in the emulsification of fats - Liver
30. The condition in which the small intestine is unable to break down the sugar found in dairy products - Lactose intolerance

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31. Dental caries means - Tooth decay
32. A broad term that includes all the chemical reactions that occur in the body - Metabolism
33. Triglycerides are a type of - Fat
34. In the human body, food passes through a long tube that starts with - Buccal cavity
35. Acid that is produced in the stomach to help in digestion - Hydrochloric acid
36. The small intestine is divided into the duodenum, jejunum, and - Ileum
37. Bile is responsible for the emulsification of - Fat
38. The root of the tooth is covered by - Cementum
39. The pouch connected to the junction of the small intestine and the large intestine is called - Caecum
40. In humans, digestion of food is completed in the - Small intestine
41. Tooth enamel is made up of - Calcium phosphate
42. The organ in the human body which can regrow after damage - Liver
43. Food enters the stomach through the - Esophagus
44. Food from the stomach passes into the - Small intestine
45. The acid found in the human stomach is - Hydrochloric acid
46. The first enzyme to mix with food in the digestive tract is - Amylase
47. The digestion of fat in the human intestine is performed by - Bile and lipase
48. The acidic semi-digested food coming out of the stomach is neutralized by - Bile juice
49. In the human body, the digestion of protein begins in the - Stomach
50. In the human digestive system, the process of digestion starts in the - Buccal cavity
51. In the buccal cavity of a human being, digestion begins with - Carbohydrates
52. In the human body, the appendix is attached to the - Cecum (first part of large intestine)
53. The organ that breaks down fat to produce cholesterol is the - Liver
54. The main organ affected by aflatoxins food poisoning in humans is the - Liver
55. Urea is synthesized by the human body in the – Liver
56. In the human body, the food passes through a continuous canal which begins at - Buccal cavity
57. The site of the complete digestion of carbohydrates, proteins, and fats - Small intestine
58. Bile juice is stored in the gallbladder and secreted by - Liver
59. The human organ responsible for the detoxification of poisonous substances - Liver
60. Bile juice is alkaline and the pH value ranges from - 7 to 8.6
61. Acidic food in the stomach is neutralized by - Bile juice
62. Breaking of emulsified fat during digestion is done by enzyme - Lipase
63. Bile juice is secreted by - Liver
64. Bile juice is stored in a sac called - Gallbladder
65. In humans, digestion of carbohydrates such as starch begins in the - Buccal cavity
66. In ruminants like cattle, bacteria present in the rumen help in the digestion of - Cellulose
67. Animals that have a single opening for both mouth and anus are known as - Platyhelminthes
68. A long small intestine is required to digest - Cellulose
69. Element that plays an important role in blood clotting - Calcium
70. It is able to regenerate our digestive system with good microbes that neutralize the harmful ones -

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Probiotics

71. Villi are present in - Small intestine
72. The small intestine in humans is approximately - 7 to 7.5 meters
73. Carbohydrate that cannot be broken down by the GI tract and helps in waste removal - Fibre
74. Muscular sheet that forms the floor of the chest cavity is known as - Diaphragm
75. An indigestible portion of the diet that is essential for the digestive system is - Roughage
76. Complex food substances break down into simpler ones with the help of - Enzymes
77. Maltase enzyme breaks down maltose into - Glucose
78. Part of the digestive system that receives secretions from the liver and the pancreas - Small intestine
79. Hydrochloric acid is secreted from - Stomach
80. A process of dispersing one liquid in another immiscible liquid - Emulsification
81. Tooth decay starts when the pH of the mouth is - Less than 5.5
82. The substance that stored and concentrated in the gallbladder - Bile
83.Organ in the human body that regulates the sugar content in the blood - Pancreas
84. The average length of small intestine in adult human is - 23 feet
85.Teeth are made up of - Calcium
86. The human organ that contains the "Islets of Langerhans" – Pancreas

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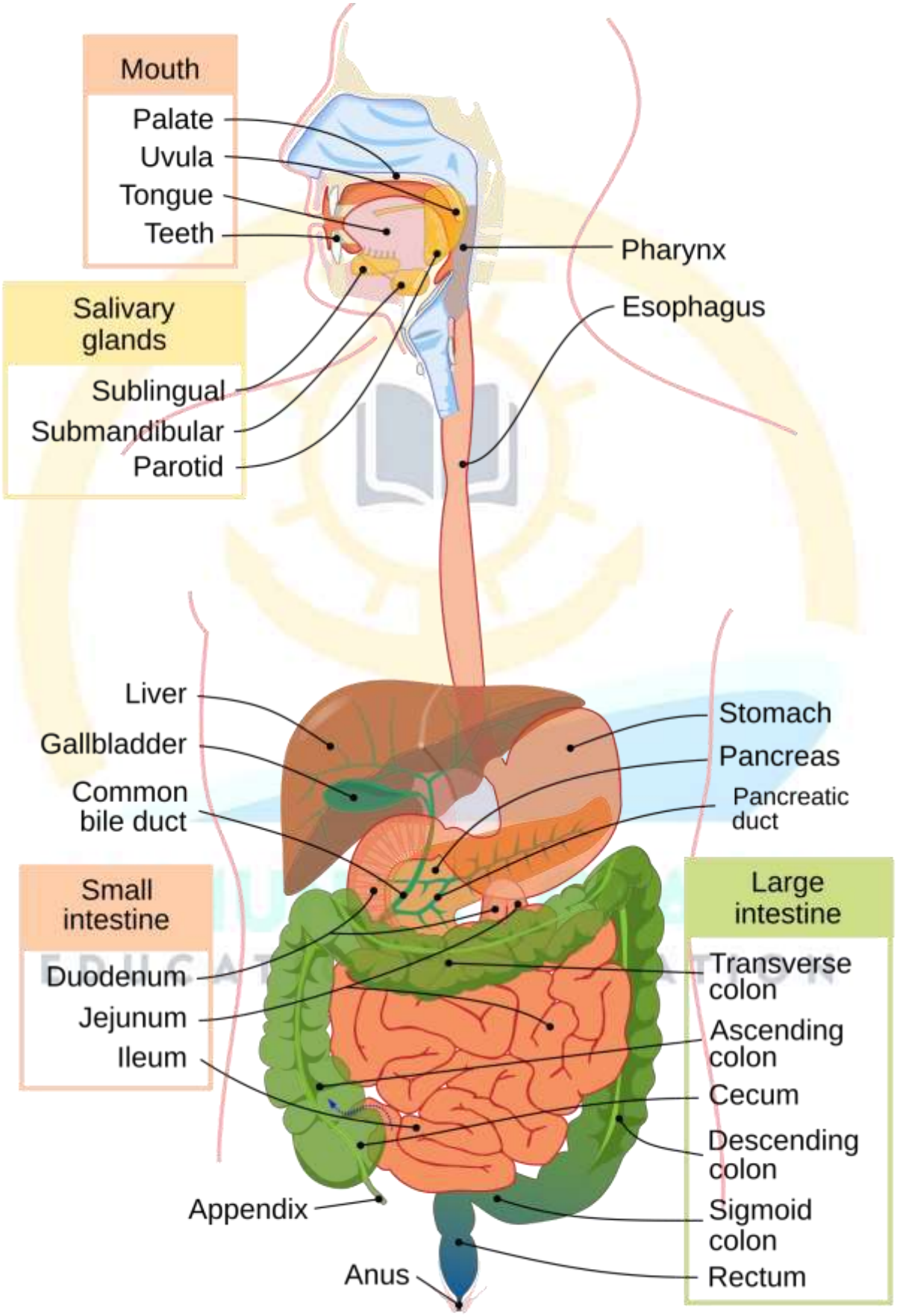

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BIOLOGY

Nervous system

1. Dendron and axon are parts of - Nervous system
2. Coughing, sneezing, and vomiting are controlled by - Medulla oblongata
3. Epilepsy is a chronic non-communicable disease of - Brain
4. The part of the neuron that receives information from other neurons is - Dendrites
5. Part of the brain which is responsible for maintaining posture and balance is - Cerebellum
6. Activities performed by the human body are controlled by - Nervous system
7. The hypothalamus is a small region of - Brain
8. The arteries which supply blood to the heart are known as - Coronary arteries
9. The number of pairs of cranial nerves in humans is - 12
10. The regulating center for swallowing and vomiting in the human brain is - Medulla oblongata
11. The governing center of reflex action is located in - Spinal cord
12. The location of the satiety and thirst centers in the human brain is - Hypothalamus
13. The number of pairs of nerves that arise from the spinal cord is - 31
14. In the human brain, memory power is found in - Cerebrum
15. The reflex arc connections between the input and output nerves meet in - The spinal cord
16. The types of veins which are located within muscle tissue and have a corresponding artery nearby - Deep veins
17. The brain receives and sends signals in the form of - Electrical impulses
18. A specialized population of macrophages that are found in the central nervous system are called - Microglial cells
19. Nerve cells are - Long and branched
20. The cerebellum is also called - Little brain
21. Part of the human brain responsible for walking in a straight line - Cerebellum
22. The cerebrum, thalamus, and hypothalamus are part of the - Forebrain
23. The medulla oblongata, pons, and cerebellum are part of the - Hindbrain
24. Sexual behavior is controlled by - Hypothalamus
25. Memory and knowledge are controlled by - Cerebrum
26. The feeling of hunger is controlled by - Hypothalamus
27. Respiration and cardiovascular reflexes are controlled by - Medulla oblongata
28. Vision and auditory reflexes are controlled by - Midbrain
29. The food on which the brain mainly depends for its source of energy - Glucose
30. A degenerative disorder of the brain that causes dementia - Alzheimer's disease
31. Part of the human brain that controls the involuntary action of vomiting - Hindbrain
32. It is composed of nerve fibers that mediate reflex actions and that transmit impulses to and from the brain - Spinal cord

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33. The part of a neuron where information is acquired - Dendrite
34. Dendrite, axon, and cell body are parts of - Neurons
35. The EEG (electroencephalogram) test is conducted for diagnosing ailments of - Brain
36. The cell body of a neuron is - Soma
37. The human ear converts audible frequencies of sound into electric signals which travel to the brain through - Auditory nerve
38. The junction between two neurons is - Synapse
39. Dendrons are parts of - Neuron
40. In mammals, the corpus callosum connects - Two cerebral hemispheres
41. The organ that weighs about 1.4 kg and through which 0.85 liters of blood passes every minute is - Brain
42. Nodes of Ranvier are microscopic gaps found within - Myelinated axons
43. The main thinking part of the human brain - Forebrain
44. Involuntary actions in human beings such as blood pressure, salivation, and vomiting are controlled by the - Medulla
45. The voluntary actions, posture, and balance of the body are maintained by the – Cerebellum
46. The part of the brain that regulates breathing - Medulla
47. The main organs in the human body where the magnetic field produced is significant - Heart and brain
48. Pulse beat is measured from – Artery

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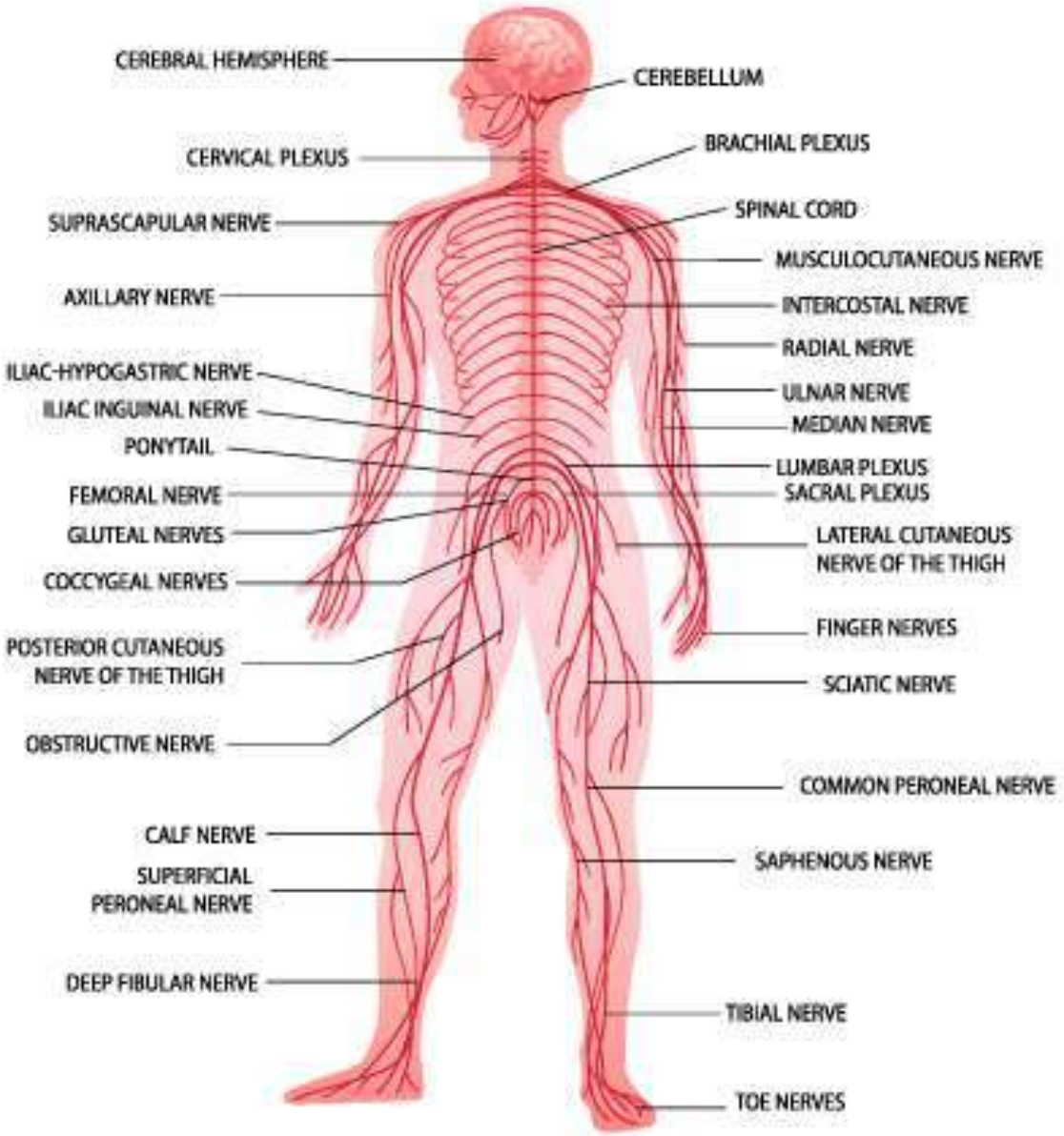
Human Nervous System



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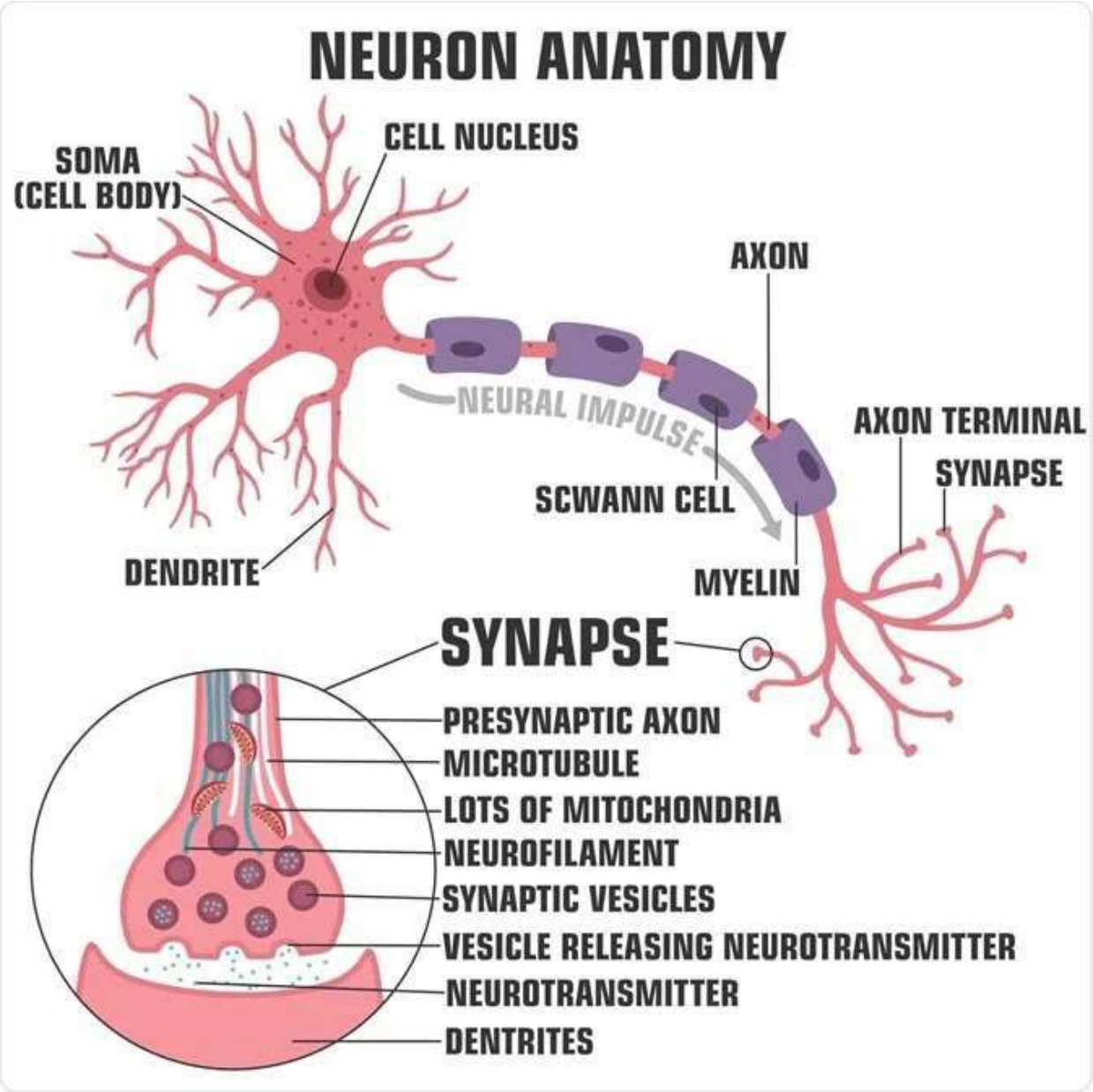

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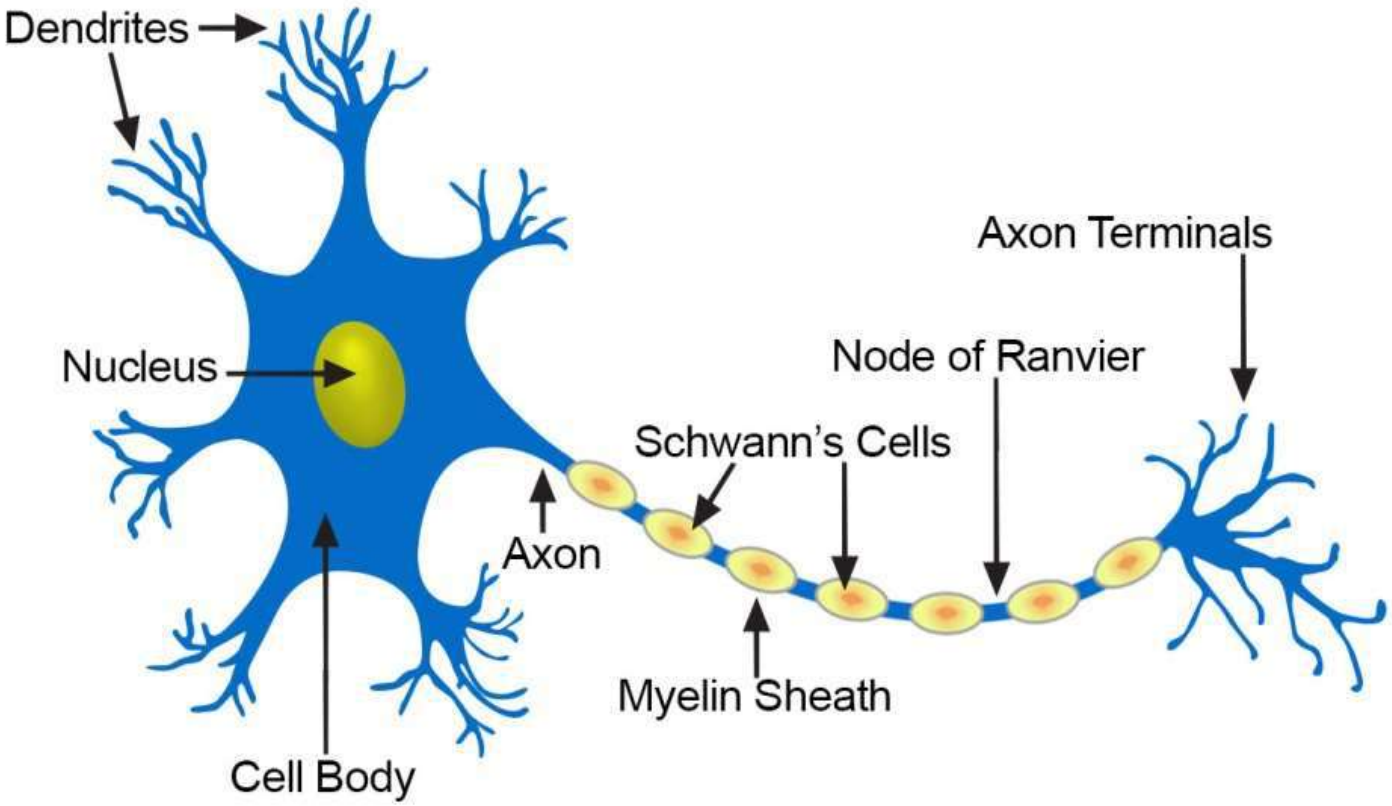
Structure of a Typical Neuron



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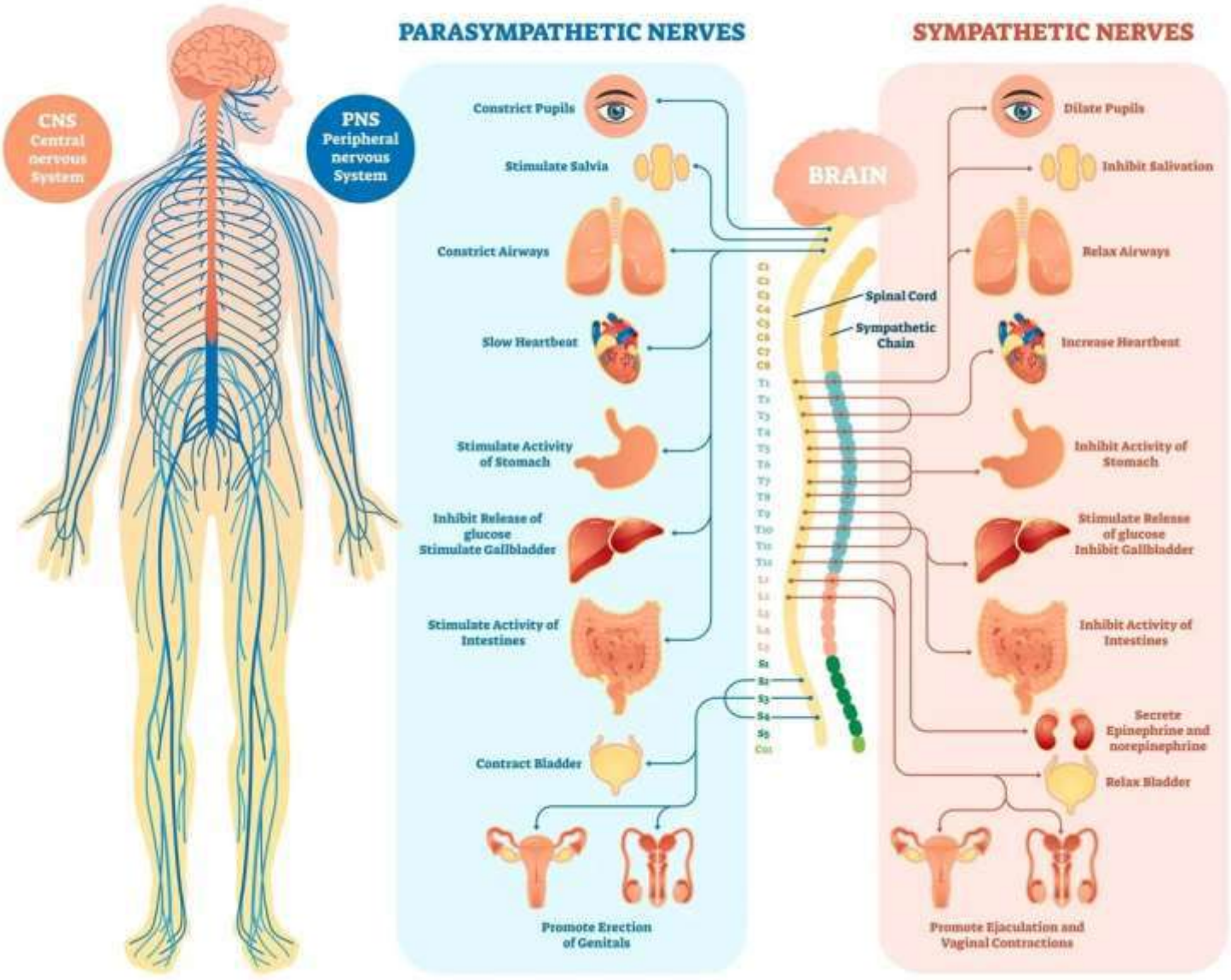
HUMAN NERVOUS SYSTEM



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BIOLOGY

Skeleton system

1. The part of the human body formed by the fusing of the ilium, ischium, and the pubis - Hip bone
2. The part of the muscular system that attaches bone to bone - Ligament
3. Lubricating fluid that is found between the two bones at a moveable joint - Synovial fluid
4. The number of bones in a child's body at the time of birth - Approximately 300
5. The smallest bone of the human body - Stapes
6. The number of bones in the human head - Forehead-8, Facial-14, Ear-6, Hyoid-1
7. Number of spinal nerves in the human body - 31 pairs
8. Largest joint in the human body - Knee Joint
9. The ulna bone is found in - Hand
10. The maxilla bone is found in - Jaw
11. Carpal bone is found in - Hand
12. The patella bone is found in - Foot
13. The part of the muscle which shortens to create contraction is the - Actin
14. The longest muscle in the body - Sartorius
15. Names of the three bones in the middle ear - Hammer, anvil, stirrup
16. Synovial fluid is found in - Freely movable joint
17. A hedgehog has a - Coat of spines to protect itself
18. Rheumatic disease affects - Joints
19. The knee cap is - Patella
20. Biceps muscles are located in - Arm
21. Periodontics deals with - Dentistry
22. Tendon has abundant - White fibers
23. Red Blood Corpuscles are formed in - Bone marrow
24. The iris of the eye, bronchi of lungs, and ureters have - Smooth muscles
25. The largest muscle in the human body - Gluteus Maximus
26. The joint where our neck joins the head is a - Pivotal joint
27. The smallest bone in the human body - Stapes
28. The longest bone in the human body - Femur
29. Babies are born without the bone - Kneecap
30. The patella is your kneecap. It's the bone at the front of - Knee joint
31. The strongest muscle (based on its weight) of the body is – Masseter
32. The number of rib pairs in the human body is - 12
33. The masseter muscle is located in - Jaw
34. The parts of the skeleton that are not as hard as bones and can be bent are called - Cartilages
35. The type of joint (pivot) between Atlas and Axis is known as - Synovial joint

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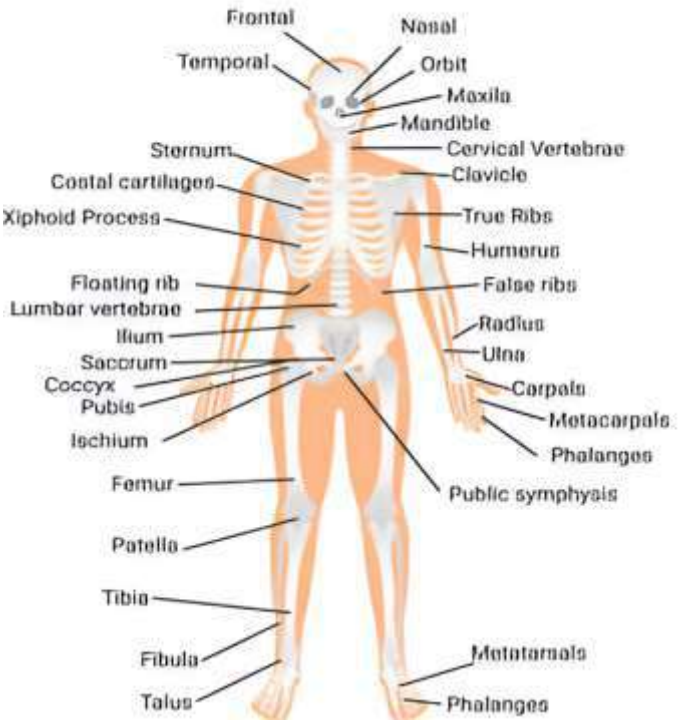
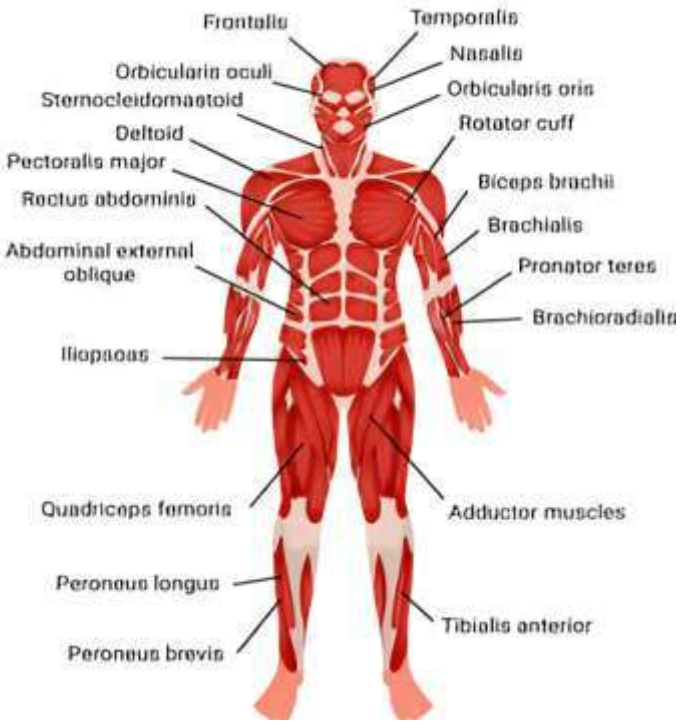
36. The lubricating fluid found between the two bones at a movable joint is called - Synovial fluid
37. Humerus, radius, ulna, carpals, and metacarpals are the parts of - Forelimb/Upper limb
38. The main constituent of the human bone is - Calcium
39. In humans, the neck is joined by the head by - Pivotal joint
40. The flat bone in the human body is the - Ribs
41. Loss of bone density and strength is called - Osteoporosis
42. The fluid present between joints is called - Synovial
43. Masseter muscle is located in - Jaw
44. Cellulose is a complex substance that provides structural strength to - Plants
45. Condyloid joints, ball-and-socket joints, hinge joints are - Synovial joints
46. The human shoulder joint is an example of - Ball and socket joint
47. In the human body, the vertebrae are a part of - Spinal cord
48. The number of bones in human hands is - 27
49. In the human body, muscle cramps are caused by - Lactic acid
50. Breakdown of pyruvate into lactic acid and energy in the lack of oxygen takes place in - Human muscle cells
51. Movement in most animals is coordinated by - Muscular, skeletal, and nervous systems
52. Tissues that help in tissue repair are - Areolar
53. The tissue that stores fat is - Adipose tissue
54. Bone cells are embedded in a hard matrix that is composed of - Calcium and phosphorus
55. The number of bones in an adult human body is - 206
56. The longest bone in the human body is – Femur

SKELETAL SYSTEM



MUSCULAR SYSTEM



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BIOLOGY

Plant Kingdom

1. The plants that have adapted to grow in saline environments are called - Halophytes
2. The aquatic plant commonly used as a biofertilizer in the water-logged rice field is - Azolla
3. 'Mycorrhiza' is a symbiotic association between - Fungi and plant roots
4. Increased plant growth due to increased concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is referred to as - Carbon fertilization
5. A facility to grow plants under controlled conditions is – Phytotron
6. The sunflower is a - Phototrophic plant
7. Geotropism is demonstrated by the - Downward migration of roots
8. Tendency to grow in moist areas, i.e., the movement of roots towards high humidity - Hydrotropism
9. Roots of the plants take in oxygen from - The air spaces in between the soil particles
10. Transpiration helps in - Transporting mineral ions
11. During fermentation in yeast, pyruvate is converted into - Ethanol and carbon dioxide
12. In some plants, waste products are stored as - Resins
13. The waste product of metabolism in some trees like Acacia trees is used to produce - Gum
14. The major event in plants during daytime is to release - O2 (Oxygen)
15. For crops, Potassium, Calcium, and Magnesium are used to - Resist pests
16. Plants have low energy needs compared to animals because they are - Immobile
17. Magnoliophyta are the flowering plants which are also known as - Angiosperms
18. Drought-resistant, stem, and root present are the features of - Succulent plants
19. Marchantia plant belongs to - Bryophyta
20. Sarpagandha is a medicinal plant that can be used to treat - Blood pressure
21. A plant that has stinging hair on its leaves which causes painful stings when touched - Nettle
22. Sundew, Corkscrew, Monkeycup are - Carnivorous plants
23. The edible part of potato - Stem
24. The color of Marine Algae depends on the - Pigments located in the plastids
25. Plants having no vascular system are - Bryophytes
26. 'Touch-me-not' plant belongs to - Mimosaceae family
27. Bark of the Arjuna tree is primarily used for the treatment of - Heart disease
28. A part of the leaf that joins blade to the stem - Petiole
29. Those plants that are not differentiated into roots, stems, and leaves - Thallophytes
30. Those plant bodies which are well differentiated into roots, stems, and leaves - Pteridophyte
31. Ulothrix, Chara, Moss, Riccia, and Spirogyra are examples of - Non-Vascular Plants
32. A group of seed plants that do not produce flowers - Gymnosperms
33. A group of seed plants that produce flowers - Angiosperms
34. A group of non-mobile organisms that include algae, fungi, and lichens - Thallophytes

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35. Group of similar organisms which are genetically distinct and reproductively isolated is called a - Species
36. Plants such as Croton, Coleus, and Caladium have - Multi-colored leaves
37. If a bacterium has flagella at both ends, it is described as - Amphitrichous
38. Plants that do not have a differentiated plant body belong to - Thallophyta group
39. A flowering plant in which buds are produced in the notches along the leaf margin - Bryophyllum
40. Amphibian plants are placed in - Bryophyta groups
41. Spirogyra reproduces by - Fragmentation
42. Marsilea plants have hidden reproductive organs and belong to - Pteridophyta group
43. Angiosperms are divided into two groups - Monocotyledons, Dicotyledons
44. Algae that are rich in proteins and are used as food supplements by space travelers - Spirulina, Chlorella
45. The only living representative of Sphenopsida, commonly known as 'horsetails' is - Equisetum
46. The physical component required for the transfer of antherozoids is - Water
47. The oldest living tree species with fan-shaped leaves, used in the treatment of blood disorders and memory issues - Ginkgo
48. Algae is a group of aquatic organisms which is capable of - Photosynthesizing
49. Conifers, cycads, and ginkgo plants belong to - Gymnosperm
50. An example of a liverwort having thalloid as their plant body - Marchantia
51. The giant redwood tree Sequoia is an example of - Gymnosperm
52. Cycas is an example of - Phylum Gymnosperm
53. Ulva, Chara, Cladophora, and Spirogyra plants are examples of - Thallophyta
54. 'Pteridophytes' do not produce - Flowers and seeds
55. Chlamydomonas is an example of - Algae
56. The excessive quantities of chemicals which get washed from the fields act as nutrients for - Algae
57. Paphiopedilum, Grass, and Ipomoea have specialized tissue for conduction of water is called - Xylem
58. Pteridophyta class is part of - Plant kingdom
59. Lustrous, muddy green patches in stagnant water bodies are due to the origin of - Algae
60. An example of biological nitrogen fixer - Blue-green algae
61. The amphibians of the plant kingdom - Bryophytes
62. 'Ferns and Fern Allies' belong to - Pteridophyta group
63. Concealed seed is a distinctive characteristic of - Angiosperm
64. Rhizophora is an example of - Mangroves flora
65. In respect to the classification of algae, the members of Phaeophyceae are commonly called - Brown algae
66. The living organism which gives litmus - Lichen
67. Marsilea, Fern, and Horse-tail are the examples of - Pteridophytes plant groups
68. The structure that produces and holds sperm cells in bryophytes (non-vascular plants) and ferns is called - Antheridium
69. The transport of male gametes in bryophytes and pteridophytes occurs through - Water

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70. The microscopic, single-celled photosynthetic organism, known as the primary producers of the ocean is - Phytoplankton
71. Anabaena is a - Blue-green algae
72. Anabaena lives in the leaves of Azolla (a freshwater fern), to form a - Symbiotic relationship
73. The amphibians of the plant kingdom are - Bryophyta
74. Pteridophyta is also known as - Cryptogam
75. Atropa belladonna is a perennial herbaceous plant in the - Nightshade family (Solanaceae)
76. A plant which can be used to treat arthritis pain, colds or hay fever is - Atropa belladonna
77. The first-ever terrestrial plant to possess vascular tissues was - Pteridophyta
78. The plant, Victoria Regia, named in the honor of Queen Victoria is a - Water lily plant
79. The plant family in which the flowers are grouped characteristically into compact inflorescences (heads) that superficially resemble individual flowers is - Asteraceae
80. The plants that produce flowers and bear their seeds in fruits are - Angiosperms
81. A common omega-3 fatty acid, found in plants that helps to prevent heart disease and stroke is - Alpha-linolenic acid
82. Water silk, mermaid's tresses, and blanket weed refer to - Spirogyra
83. Moss and Marchantia come under - Phylum Bryophytes
84. The plants which do not have well-differentiated body design fall under - Thallophytes group
85. Cycas and Pinus plants are examples of - Gymnosperms
86. The Chlorophyceae are a class of - Green algae
87. The Rhodophyceae are a class of - Red Algae
88. Azolla is a genus of - Aquatic ferns
89. The algae in which gametes are flagellated and similar in size is - Ulothrix
90. The plants in which ovules are not enclosed by any ovary wall are - Gymnosperms
91. A family of flowering plants which is zygomorphic is - Fabaceae family
92. A flower which can be divided into two equal halves by only one plane is said to be - Zygomorphic
93. Legume, pea, or beans fall under the - Fabaceae family
94. Pinus, conifers, Ginkgo are classified under - Gymnosperms
95. During photosynthesis, light energy is converted into - Chemical energy
96. Agar is obtained from - Red algae
97. An example of eukaryotic, multicellular and autotrophic organism is - Plant
98. The algae which is also called kelp and found in the deep sea is - Laminaria
99. The plants tolerant to desert conditions are called - Xerophytes
100. The only living representative of Sphenopsida is - Equisetum
101. Ferns, horsetails and lycophytes belong to the group - Pteridophyta
102. Gymnosperms are - Flowerless, seed-producing plants
103. Cycas and Pinus are classified as - Gymnosperms
104. Pteridophytes are types of plants without - Seeds or flowers
105. Moss is classified as - Bryophyta
106. Rose is classified as - Angiosperms
107. The sporophyte stage is prominent in the group of - Vascular plants

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108. Blue, red and purple pigments found in plants, flowers, fruits and tubers are - Anthocyanins
109. Water-soluble pigment present in pomegranate, eggplant, black carrots, red cabbage is - Anthocyanins
110. Plants which are grown under shade are known as - Sciophytes
111. A flowerless, spore-producing plant that is horn-like, and develops from a flat, green leaf is - Hornwort
112. Fungi grow in areas with - Moist conditions
113. Fungi are - Eukaryotic
114. Fern is an example of the group - Pteridophyta
115. Plants with green and tender stems are called - Herbs
116. In brown algae, food is stored as - Laminarin or mannitol
117. Marchantia is a liverwort, which is a type of - Bryophyte
118. Spirogyra, Chara, Cladophora are examples of - Thallophyta
119. Those whose seeds are completely naked and lack ovaries are called - Gymnosperms
120. Tomato plant is an example of - Angiosperm
121. Bryophytes in the plant kingdom are divided into - Liverworts, Hornworts and Mosses
122. The members of Rhodophyceae are commonly called - Red algae
123. Bryophytes are known as - Amphibians of the plant kingdom
124. Angiosperms in the plant kingdom are divided into - Dicotyledons and Monocotyledons
125. Plants of Thallophyta in the plant kingdom are known as - Algae
126. Thallophyta, Angiosperms, Pteridophyta are subgroups of - Plant kingdom
127. An algae that undergoes anisogamous fusion is - Eudorina
128. Marchantia is a common type of - Bryophyte
129. Plants that do not have well-differentiated body design fall in - Thallophyta group
130. Green algae usually have a rigid cell wall made of an inner and an outer layer of - Cellulose and Pectose respectively
131. Corn, cucumber, fig and melon belong to - Monoecious group
132. Marine alga that is used as food is - Sargassum
133. Most Chlorophyceae have one or more storage bodies called Pyrenoids that are located in - Chloroplasts
134. A diverse group of aquatic organisms that can conduct photosynthesis is - Algae
135. Conifers, cycads and ginkgo plants belong to the plant group - Gymnosperm
136. Equisetum, Pteris, Selaginella are examples of - Pteridophyta
137. The bryophyte which has small, flat leaves, root-like rhizome and peristome is - Funaria
138. A water-retaining compound produced in large quantities by marine brown and red algae is - Hydrocolloid
139. At least a half of the carbon dioxide fixation on earth is carried out by - Algae
140. Chlorella, a green algae, rich in protein is also known as - Space algae
141. Red algae reproduces vegetatively by - Fragmentation
142. Venus flytrap is a perennial carnivorous plant of the family – Sundew
143. A plant that shows adaptation through leaves and are reduced to spines is - Opuntia (cactus)

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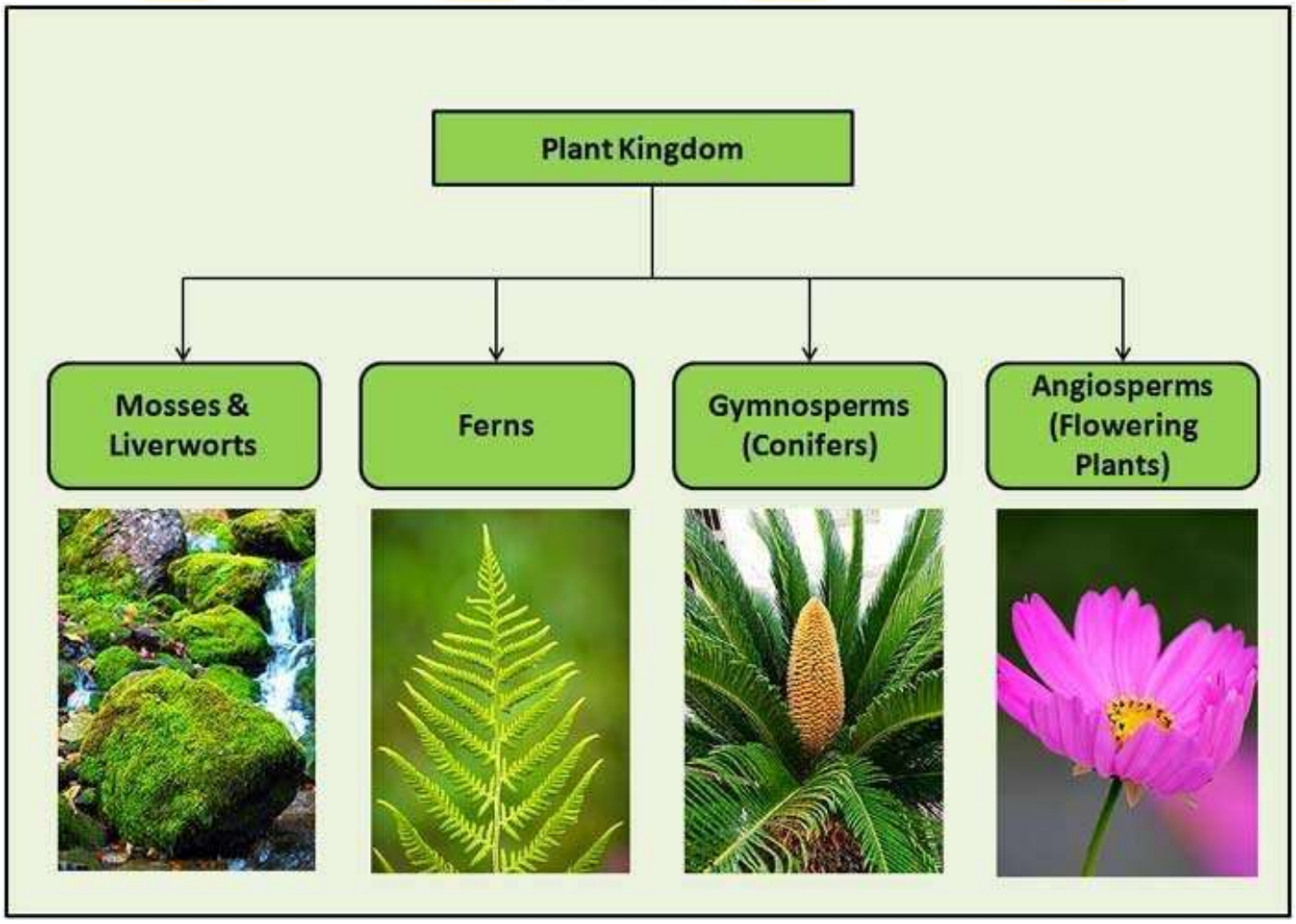
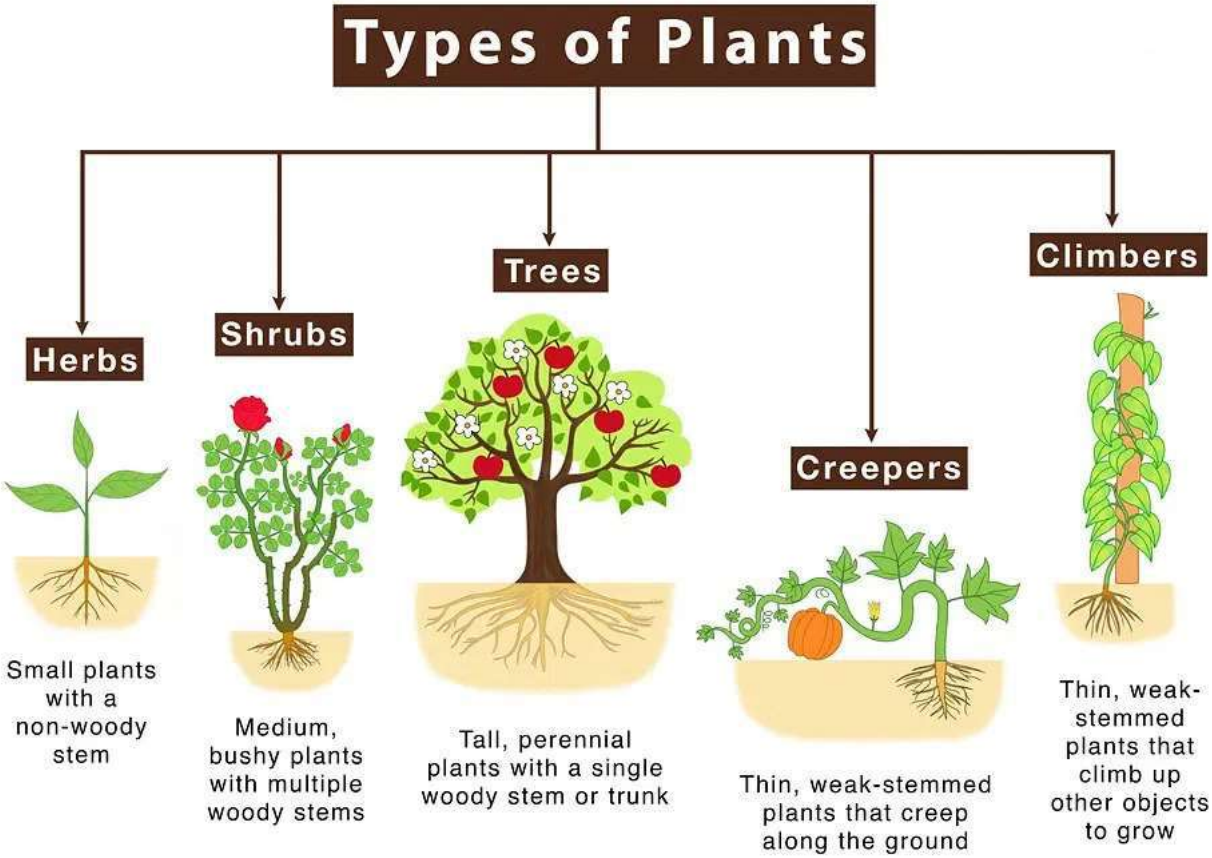
144. Pteridophytes are also called - Vascular cryptogams
145. Vascular plants are found in the phylum - Pteridophytes
146. Mosses are non-vascular flowerless plants in the taxonomic division of - Bryophyta
147. The nut of an oak tree is called - Acorn
148. Camellia sinensis is a plant that produces - Tea
149. Drosera is a - Carnivorous plant
150. Viscose fiber is obtained from - Cellulose
151. Plants growing in this region take up carbon dioxide at night - Desert
152. The plants having vascular system and reproduce through spores are - Pteridophytes
153. Gracilaria algae produces - Agar
154. Sargassum, Porphyra, Laminaria are - Marine algae
155. Chlorella is an algae that grows in - Fresh water
156. Unicellular algae, such as Chlamydomonas, absorb dissolved oxygen directly from the surrounding water through the process of - Diffusion like Amoeba
157. The group which is referred as the "amphibians of the plant kingdom" – Bryophytes




Types of Plants
Herbs
Small plants with a non-woody stem
Shrubs
Medium, bushy plants with multiple woody stems
Trees
Tall, perennial plants with a single woody stem or trunk
Creepers
Thin, weak-stemmed plants that creep along the ground
Climbers
Thin, weak-stemmed plants that climb up other objects to grow

Animal Kingdom

1. Reptiles and birds are - Uricotelic
2. Terrestrial mammals are - Ureotelic or uricotelic
3. The organisms who excrete nitrogenous waste in the form of ammonia are called - Ammonotelic
4. The organisms who excrete nitrogenous waste in the form of uric acid are called - Uricotelic
5. The organisms who excrete nitrogenous wastes in the form of urea are called - Ureotelic
6. The member of the animal kingdom having a four-chambered heart is - Mammals and birds
7. How many hearts does an octopus have? - 3
8. The pigment found in the firefly is - Luciferin
9. The number of legs in an insect is - 6
10. The body of the insect is divided into - Three parts
11. Physalia belongs to phylum Coelenterata and is also known as - Portuguese man-of-war
12. Platyhelminthes, Echinodermata, and Chordata phylums represent - Triploblastic animals
13. Spongilla is an example of - Freshwater sponge
14. Crayfish and ticks are classified respectively into - Crustacean and Arachnida
15. The group of animals which are marine and characterized by a spiny skin belongs to - Phylum Echinodermata

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16. Octopus is an example of - Phylum Mollusca
17. The phylum of the Kingdom Animalia known variously as sea walnuts and comb jellies is - Ctenophora
18. Phyla that has a triploblastic, segmented, and bilaterally symmetrical body is - Arthropoda
19. Maine Coon, Ragdoll, and Somali are the breeds of - Cats
20. Wuchereria bancrofti is a - Filarial worm
21. Taenia is a genus of - Tapeworms
22. Ascaris is a genus of - Roundworms
23. Ancylostoma is a genus of - Hookworms
24. Typhlops is a genus of - Blind snake
25. The largest class of Phylum Arthropoda is - Insecta
26. Over 85% of all the known animal species are - Arthropods
27. Jellyfish belongs to the phylum - Coelenterata
28. Crayfish belongs to the phylum - Arthropoda
29. Whale belongs to the phylum - Mammalia
30. Devil fish belongs to the phylum - Mollusca
31. The group of animals providing setae or parapodia for movement is - Annelida
32. Organism that has a well-defined muscular pharynx is - Ascaris
33. A type of liverwort that forms umbrella-shaped structures that raise gametangia above the main body and sporophytes below these structures is - Marchantia
34. Meandrina is the generic name of - Brain Coral
35. Annelida, Mollusca, and Arthropoda have - Bilateral Symmetry
36. The group of Kingdom Animalia that lacks coelom, skeleton, and anus is - Platyhelminthes
37. The animal phylum in which the body is divided into head, thorax, and abdomen is - Arthropoda
38. An endoparasite found in animals is - Flatworms
39. Roundworm is an example of - Nematoda
40. Starfish is an example of - Echinodermata
41. Cockroach is an example of - Arthropoda
42. Scorpion belongs to the - Class Arachnida
43. A flexible rod-like structure found in the embryos of chordate animals, providing skeletal support is - Notochord
44. Sponge is an example of - Porifera
45. Squid is an example of - Mollusca
46. Centipede is an example of - Arthropoda
47. Jellyfish is an example of - Cnidaria
48. Balanoglossus belongs to the phylum - Hemichordata
49. Rat is an example of - Phylum Mammalia
50. Mosquito belongs to the phylum - Arthropoda
51. Snail is an example of the phylum - Mollusca
52. The Nicobar pigeon is an example of - Endemic species
53. Sycon belongs to the phylum - Porifera

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54. Prawns belong to the phylum - Arthropoda
55. Liver flukes belong to the phylum - Platyhelminthes
56. Earthworm is an example of the phylum - Annelida
57. Hydra is an example of the phylum - Coelenterata
58. Tapeworm belongs to - Platyhelminthes
59. Spiny skin animals are grouped as - Echinodermata
60. An example of organisms that are free-swimming and bottom-dwelling forms is - Zooplankton
61. Ancylostoma, Ascaris, Wuchereria are – Pseudocoelomate
62. Bat, Cockroach, and Mouse are examples of - Nocturnal animals
63. The method of preparation of manure with the help of earthworms is called - Vermicomposting
64. The organisms that lack a nuclear membrane belong to - Kingdom Monera
65. With reference to taxonomic categories, the term 'Mammalia' is a - Class
66. Cat, Elephant, and Tiger are examples of - Mammals
67. Backbone is essential to a - Vertebrate
68. Swim bladder is absent in - Cartilaginous Fish
69. A wood-boring shipworm is - Teredo
70. Millipede is an example of - Phylum Arthropoda
71. Leech is an example of - Phylum Annelida
72. Snail is an example of - Phylum Mollusca
73. Sponges belong to - Phylum Porifera
74. An organism having holes or 'pores' all over the body and mainly found in marine habitats are known as - Sponges
75. An example of a bilaterally symmetrical and triploblastic marine animal is - Herdmania
76. The pigment called 'luciferin' is found in an insect called - Firefly
77. Wings of birds and bats are considered analogous structures because they have - Different origin and common function
78. The members of phylum Ctenophora are called - Sea walnuts
79. Pearls are harvested from - Oyster
80. Desert-dwelling animals are called - Xerocole animals
81. The main constituent found in natural silk is - Protein
82. The only snake that builds its own nest is - King Cobra
83. Archaeopteryx is the connecting link between - Reptiles and birds
84. The mammalian heart is myogenic, and it is regulated by nerves. The heartbeat originates from - Sinoatrial node
85. Locust, Butterfly, Prawn are members of - Phylum Arthropoda
86. Pila belongs to - Phylum Mollusca
87. Aurelia is related to - Phylum Coelenterata
88. Euglena, Amoeba, Plasmodium are examples of - Protozoans
89. The third germinal layer found in triploblastic animals is - Mesoderm
90. The genus of small intestinal roundworm that belongs to phylum Nematoda is - Ascaris
91. Plasmodium belongs to - Phylum Apicomplexa

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92. The members of class Cyclostomata of phylum Vertebrata have - 6-15 pairs of gill slits
93. Penguin is an example of - Homeothermic animal
94. The largest phylum of Animalia is - Arthropoda
95. Sea-pen, Sea anemone, Brain coral belong to - Phylum Coelenterata
96. A group of vertebrates that comprises the living jawless fishes is - Cyclostomata
97. Octopus comes under - Phylum Mollusca
98. Flying fox, Kangaroo, Platypus belong to - Mammalia group
99. Bilateral symmetry, segmentation, coelom, and open circulatory system are features of - Phylum Arthropoda
100. The aquatic animals are generally – Ammonotelic
101. Arachnids belong to phylum - Chordata
102. Their body is circular in cross-section, hence they are called Roundworm - Aschelminthes
103. Coelenterates are the example of - Diploblastic animals
104. In a lake ecosystem, the primary consumers are - Zooplanktons
105. Salamander belongs to the class - Amphibian
106. Cells that line the spongocoels and canals in members of phylum Porifera are - Collar cells
107. Chordates, Molluscs, Platyhelminthes are - Triploblastic animals
108. Sponges are an example of - Phylum Porifera
109. Four types of symmetry found in animals are - Circular, radial, biradial, and bilateral
110. Symmetry in which the body divides into two identical halves in only one plane is - Bilateral symmetry
111. The symmetry in which any plane passing through the central axis of the body divides the organism into two identical halves is - Radial symmetry
112. Butterflies, cockroaches, and spiders belong to the - Phylum Arthropoda
113. Octopus belongs to the - Phylum Mollusca
114. Human belongs to the Phylum - Chordata
115. Human belongs to the Family - Hominidae
116. Human belongs to the Genus - Homo
117. Ringed seal, musk ox, walrus are - Polar animals
118. Aves are warm-blooded animals and have - Four-chambered heart
119. Animals that have a backbone are - Vertebrates
120. Parrots belong to the - Class Aves
121. The scientific name of Earthworm is - Lumbricina
122. Turtles, Snakes are - Cold-blooded animals
123. Reptiles, amphibians, fishes, insects, and other invertebrates are - Cold-blooded animals
124. Group of animals whose body wall is made up of both circular and longitudinal muscle fibers are - Annelids
125. Hydra, Adamsia, Physalia and Corals belong to the phylum - Coelenterata
126. The bodies of the animals of phylum Platyhelminthes show - Tissue-organ grade organization
127. The population density of fishes found in lakes is measured as - Number of fish caught per trap
128. The body of animals of the phylum Protozoa shows - Protoplasmic grade organization

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129. Notochord is present in - Phylum Chordata
130. Symmetries shown by arthropods are - Bilateral
131. Organisms belonging to the phylum Platyhelminthes are also called - Flatworms
132. 'Hypnea Indica and Hypnea bullata' are types of - Red seaweeds
133. The honey bee has - Five eyes
134. Corals come under the phylum - Cnidaria
135. In a day, elephants sleep for only - Two to four hours
136. Another name for 'white ant' is - Termite
137. The property of self-regulation to maintain a steady-state within the external environment is called - Homeostasis
138. A sessile animal that relies upon plants like algae to build the largest structures of biological origin on earth is - Corals
139. When detritus is rich in lignin and chitin, its decomposition rate is - Slow
140. The organisms that obtain nutrition from other plants and animals without killing them are - Parasites
141. Louse, tapeworm, leech, dodder are examples of - Parasites
142. Respiration in fishes takes place with the help of - Gills
143. The Malpighian tubules are characteristics of - Arthropoda
144. The transformation of silk worms and frog larvae into adults through drastic changes is called - Metamorphosis
145. Arthropods, mollusks, annelids, echinoderms, flatworms, cnidarians, and sponges come under - Invertebrates
146. Metazoa are classified under kingdom - Animalia
147. Pseudopodia are finger-like extensions on - Amoeba
148. Shark is a - Cartilaginous fish
149. The correct taxonomic hierarchy is - Kingdom > Phylum > Class > Order > Family > Genus > Species
150. The phylum which is characterized by jointed legs is - Arthropoda
151. Corals are marine invertebrates within the class Anthozoa of phylum - Cnidaria
152. Octopus, Union, Snail are examples of - Mollusca
153. Pisces are - Cold-blooded
154. Pisces obtain oxygen dissolved in water by using their - Gills
155. Pisces have a - Two-chambered heart
156. Skin of Pisces is covered with - Scales
157. An earthworm can regenerate its - Rear end
158. A host in the life cycle of a tapeworm is - Pig
159. Tapeworm is an example of - Endoparasite
160. Angora, Alpine and Nubian are examples of - Goat breeds
161. Starfish, sea cucumbers, sea urchins and brittle stars are examples of - Echinoderms
162. Planaria, Earthworm, Ascaris are - Triploblastic
163. The correct order of the stages of the lifecycle of mosquitoes is - Egg, larva, pupa, imago

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164. Nematodes do not have a - Respiratory system
165. Silk moth, Lac insect, Honey bee are - Beneficial insects
166. A phylum of animals that includes insects, spiders, and crustaceans is - Arthropoda
167. Ginkgo biloba tree is a - Living fossil
168. Mosquito is an example of - Ectoparasite
169. The paired organ of balance commonly found in aquatic invertebrates, which are usually fluid-filled vesicles with sensory hairs are - Statocysts
170. The species of Arthropods which is horseshoe shaped, with a hard shell and spine-like tail is - Limulus
171. The genus which nematode parasite called hookworm belongs to is - Ancylostoma
172. Any plane passing through the central axis of the body divides the organism into two identical halves is called - Radial symmetry
173. When the body can be divided into identical left and right halves in only one plane it exhibits - Bilateral symmetry
174. Crocodile, Shark and Frog are examples of - Cold-blooded animals
175. Rabbit, Lion, and Cow are examples of - Warm-blooded animals
176. The organisms which give birth to infant offspring are - Viviparous
177. Gopher, Rabbit and Woodchuck are animals that live in - Burrows
178. The mammals Angora goat, Alpaca and Llama are sources of - Wool
179. Catla and Rohu are examples of - Freshwater fish
180. Hilsa, Sardine and Mackerel are examples of - Marine fish
181. Decomposers that found in the bottom of a pond – Flagellates
182. In vertebrates, smooth endoplasmic reticulum plays a crucial role in - Detoxifying liver

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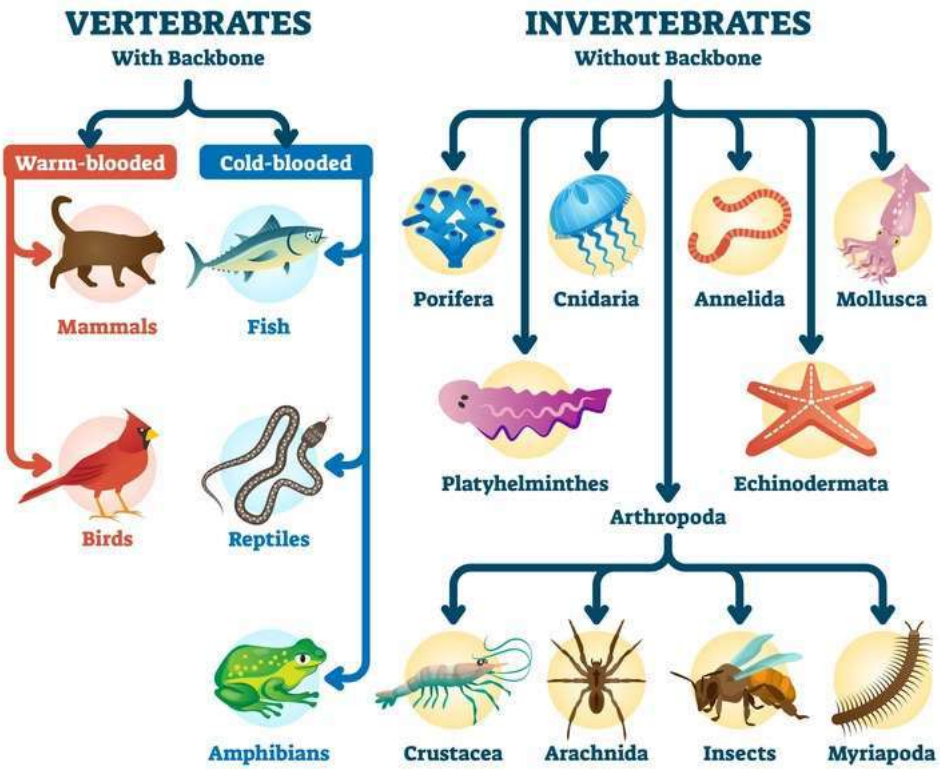
CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMALS



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BIOLOGY

Micro Organism

1. The compounds in food that induce the growth of beneficial gut microorganisms are called - Prebiotics
2. Amoeba, Paramecium, Euglena and Trypanosoma are examples of - Protozoa
3. Aquatic microorganisms which eat phytoplankton and then become food for others are - Zooplankton
4. Bacteria, Protists, and Yeasts are - Unicellular organisms
5. The microbes that lie on the borderline of the living and nonliving world are called - Viruses
6. A bacteria naturally found in the digestive system and urinary tract is - Lactobacillus acidophilus
7. Organisms such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoans that cause diseases in humans are called - Pathogens
8. The fungus used in fermentation technology is - Saccharomyces
9. An example of a single-celled organism that can change its shape is - Amoeba
10. The finger-like projections present in amoeba which help in engulfing food and movement are called - Pseudopodia
11. Algae, Bacteria, and Protozoans are examples of - Unicellular organisms
12. An example of an organism which breaks down food outside its body and then absorbs it is - Rhizopus
13. Penicillium is an example of - Fungus
14. The process in which bacterial and fungal enzymes degrade detritus into simpler inorganic substances is - Catabolism
15. Rhizopus, Molds, mushrooms, yeast, Penicillium and Mucor are examples of - Saprophytes
16. Bacteria have an undefined nuclear region which lacks a nuclear membrane and contains only DNA without proteins. Such a region is - Nucleoid
17. The chlorophyll in photosynthetic prokaryotic bacteria is associated with - Membranous Vesicles
18. The thread-like structures present in fungi are called - Hyphae
19. Chlorophyll in photosynthetic prokaryotic bacteria is associated with - Membranous vesicles
20. The smallest organism capable of autonomous growth and reproduction is - Mycoplasma
21. Methanogenic bacteria belong to - Archaebacteria
22. The difference between Gram-Positive and Gram-Negative bacteria is due to - Cell wall
23. Bacteriophage is a virus that infects - Bacteria
24. The death of a group of organisms due to drowning is identified by - Diatom
25. Accumulations of microorganisms at surfaces such as those of a rock, a tooth or an oil droplet are known as – Biofilms
26. The diameter size range of the virus is - 20-200 nm
27. The full form of PPLO with respect to bacteria is - Pleuro Pneumonia Like Organisms

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28. The degradation of detritus into simpler inorganic substances can be done by - Fungal enzymes
29. Microbial gum is a kind of - Xanthan
30. Xanthan gum is produced by a bacteria called - Xanthomonas campestris
31. Moisture and humidity that can allow microbial growth are responsible for - Spoilage of stored food
32. Puccinia is a genus of - Fungi
33. Viruses do not have a - Cellular structure
34. The temporary finger-like projections used by amoeba for movement and capturing of food are called - Pseudopodia
35. The yeasts which are used in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages is - Saccharomyces cerevisiae
36. The gas produced by yeast during respiration is - Carbon dioxide
37. Viruses are usually made up of - Protein and Nucleic Acid
38. Ciliate, or Ciliophoran are the members of - Phylum Protozoa
39. The microbe which uses simple carbohydrates to produce carbon dioxide in a chemical reaction is - Yeast
40. Creaming fat and sugar, whipping egg whites are examples of - Mechanical leavening
41. Paramecium is a genus of - Protozoa
42. Penicillium is a - Saprophytic Fungus
43. Microorganisms that eat phytoplankton and then become food for fish are - Zooplankton
44. The adaptation seen in bacteria when they form various kinds of thick-walled spores is - Suspend
45. A unicellular organism that absorbs food by engulfing it with the cell membrane is - Amoeba
46. A bacteria that spoils cream, cheese, and milk is - Bacillus cereus
47. The biotechnological process that converts sugar into ethyl alcohol and carbon dioxide is - Alcoholic fermentation
48. Tooth decay is caused by - Bacteria
49. The 'sugar-eating fungus' is called - Yeast
50. Melatonin encodes proteins in cells to prevent the entry of - Virus
51. Cuscuta is an example of - Parasite
52. Filament, hook and basal body are the three parts of - Bacterial flagellum
53. Body odor due to sweat is caused by - Bacteria
54. When the glycocalyx forms a loose and disorganized cover around the cell envelope of a bacteria, it is usually called - Slime layer
55. Yeast is classified as a member of the - Fungus kingdom
56. The function of the plasmid DNA is to provide certain specific phenotypic traits to the - Bacteria
57. The component that is unique only to prokaryotes is - Mesosomes
58. Saccharomyces cerevisiae is commonly used to make - Bread
59. Aspergillus, Rhizopus, Mucor belong to - Kingdom Fungi
60. Amoeba is an example of - Protozoa
61. Amoeba ingests its food with the help of - Pseudopodia
62. Amoeba is a - Unicellular organism
63. Chloroplast is absent in - Fungi

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64. Deuteromycetes is commonly known as - Imperfect fungi
65. E. coli coliform (bacteria) are found in - Fecal matter
66. HIV is an example of - Virus
67. A unicellular organism that has a definite shape, takes food in at a specific spot, and uses hair-like cilia to move food to that spot is - Paramecium
68. Amoeba gets rid of its nitrogenous wastes through - Simple diffusion
69. The microscopic infectious agents, which remain inactive till they find a host are - Virus
70. The ingredient that is put in bread to make it rise is - Yeast
71. The shape of cocci bacteria is - Spherical
72. Micro-organisms which cause decomposition of organic matter are - Bacteria
73. Blue-green algae contain - Thylakoid membranes
74. A bacteria that can grow and produce lethal toxins even inside the refrigerator is - Clostridium botulinum
75. Poliomyelitis is caused by - Virus
76. Inhabitable habitats like hot springs, deep sea, thermal vents, and ice can be the habitat of - Bacteria
77. The type of asexual reproduction in Amoeba is - Binary fission
78. Agaricus is a - Mushroom
79. Paramecium, Cyanobacteria, and Mycoplasma are examples of - Unicellular organisms
80. Food poisoning caused by eating food - Spoilt by microorganisms
81. Yeast is rich in - Vitamin B
82. Rhizopus is the species of - Fungus
83. The structure responsible for maintaining the amount of water in amoeba is - Contractile vacuole
84. In amoeba, the food is taken by the - Entire body surface area
85. Penicillium is a - Saprophytic fungus
86. The number of components in bacterial flagella is – 3
87. Amoeba is reproduced by - Binary fission

Enzymes and Hormones

1. Thymus gland is active only till - puberty
2. Hormone that protects the blood glucose from going too low - Glucagon
3. Hormones are normally absent in - Bacteria
4. The production of thyroxine hormone by frogs is due to the presence of - Iodine in water
5. The hormone which helps the plant to grow when exposed to sunlight - Auxin
6. Growth hormones are growth promotors as well as - Growth inhibitors
7. Dwarfness can be controlled by treating plants with - Gibberellic acid
8. The organic compounds which are the regulators synthesized by plants influencing physiological processes - Phytohormones
9. The universal natural auxin of plants is - IAA (Indole-3-Acetic Acid)
10. The main constituent of thyroid hormones is - Iodine

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11. Oestrogen is an example of - Ovarian hormone
12. Pepsin is a - Protein-splitting enzyme
13. Amylase enzyme can be found in - Saliva
14. The major female hormone is - Estrogen
15. Calcitonin hormone is released by - Thyroid gland
16. When the blood calcium levels increase, the hormone released by the thyroid gland is - Calcitonin
17. Trypsin is a protein-digesting enzyme that is secreted in - Small intestine
18. The hormone detected in the milk of a nursing mother is - Progesterone
19. A substance produced by a living organism which acts as a catalyst to bring about a specific biochemical reaction is called - Enzyme
20. The hormone which enables our response to emergency situations - Adrenaline
21. The first enzyme isolated in pure crystalline form was - Urease
22. The hormone which increases the heartbeat in mammals - Adrenaline
23. The protein-digesting enzyme secreted by the stomach wall in mammals is called - Pepsin
24. The hormones responsible for the development of female sexual characteristics is - Estrogen
25. The enzyme involved in the hydrolysis of starch to glucose is - Amylase
26. Biological catalysts in living organisms are known as - Enzymes
27. The enzyme, Lipase is produced by - Pancreas
28. The first enzyme to mix with food in the digestive tract is - Amylase
29. The hormone secreted by the Beta cells of the Islets of Langerhans of the pancreas is - Insulin
30. The cell which secretes androgen hormones in human beings is - Cells of Leydig
31. The blood clotting enzyme that participates in the conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin is - Thrombin
32. The hormone that regulates blood calcium and phosphate in the human body is - Parathyroid hormone
33. The hormone that stimulates the thyroid gland to secrete thyroxine is - Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH)
34. Insufficient levels of parathyroid hormone and low amount of calcium in blood causes - Hypocalcemia
35. Ptyalin enzyme is secreted by - Salivary glands
36. Pepsin enzyme is secreted by - Gastric chief cells
37. Alkaline phosphatase is secreted from - Liver, bone, kidney, and small intestine
38. Maltase is secreted from - Small intestine
39. Another term for bio-catalyst is - Enzymes
40. Luteinizing hormone (LH) is produced by - Pituitary gland
41. A hormone, melatonin is secreted by the - Pineal gland
42. An enzyme that works as a meat tenderizer - Papain
43. An apple piece gets discolored due to the presence of an enzyme called - Polyphenol oxidase
44. The enzyme found in saliva is - Ptyalin
45. A peptide hormone secreted by the β cells of the pancreatic islets of Langerhans - Insulin
46. Enzyme that helps in RNA primer synthesis is - RNA primase
47. Enzyme that helps to open up the double helix of DNA is - Helicase

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48. Enzyme that helps in nucleotide polymerization is - DNA polymerase
49. Enzyme that helps to join the 3' end of the new DNA fragment to the 5' end of the previous one - DNA ligase
50. Enzyme that makes eyes watery while peeling onions is - Alliinase
51. Maltase and Amylase enzymes are present in - Saliva
52. Amylase changes starches into - Sugars
53. Steapsin enzyme which converts fats into fatty acids and glycerol is secreted by - Pancreas
54. An essential mineral for the synthesis of thyroid hormone (thyroxine) is - Iodine
55. The enzyme present in pancreatic juice that helps break down fats into fatty acids and glycerol is - Lipase
56. The process of breaking down bacterial and fungal enzymes to degrade detritus into simpler inorganic substances is - Catabolism
57. Pepsin and Trypsin are enzymes that help in the digestion of - Proteins
58. Lactoferrin, lactoperoxidase, and lysozyme are antimicrobial enzymes present in - Milk
59. Oxidation that occurs in fruits and vegetables, turning them brown, is due to the enzyme - Polyphenol oxidase
60. Saliva contains an enzyme called - Lingual lipase
61. Glucagon, a peptide hormone, is produced by - Pancreas
62. Enzyme-linked immuno-sorbent assay (ELISA) is a technique used in the detection of - Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)
63. Melatonin hormone is secreted by - Pineal gland
64. A hormone that regulates sleep-wake cycles is - Melatonin
65. Substance that produces antibodies against the immune system is known as - Antigens
66. Collagen is a type of - Protein
67. Insulin is secreted by - Pancreas
68. Deficiency of insulin hormone is responsible for - Diabetes mellitus
69. Enzymes that break down starch into simple sugars - Amylase
70. A hormone that helps the body to adjust to stress when one is very angry, embarrassed, or worried - Adrenalin
71. Enzyme that is used in the stabilization of rice bran oil - Lipase
72. It is known as the 'hunger hormone' - Ghrelin
73. Human growth hormone is secreted from - Anterior lobe of the pituitary gland
74. Gastric glands produce the enzyme pepsin during digestion, which digests - Proteins
75. Enzymes are - Biological catalysts
76. The enzyme alpha-amylase is present in the - Saliva of humans
77. Gibberellins, Abscisic Acid, Ethylene are - Plant hormones

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BIOLOGY

Genetics and Evolution

1. A child who inherits X chromosome will be a - Girl
2. A semi-fluid containing enzymes facilitating DNA and RNA synthesis and function - Nucleoplasm
3. The theory of inheritance of traits in living things was given by - Gregor Mendel
4. Genes control traits through the activity of - Hormones
5. The genes involved in sex determination are known as - Allosomes
6. Chromosome was discovered by - Walther Flemming (1882)
7. A perfect pair of sex chromosomes is found in - Females
8. A child's biological sex determination is on the basis of - Chromosomes
9. Autosomes are - Homologous chromosomes
10. The process of marking genes in a DNA sequence is - Annotation
11. The process by which the information encoded in a gene is turned into a function - Gene expression
12. Chromosomes are located in the - Nucleus
13. The number of pairs of chromosomes a rat has - 21
14. Mendel studied seven different characters to uncover - The universal principle of inheritance
15. Sub-unit composition of prokaryotic ribosomes - 50S and 30S
16. Ionizing radiation affects the atoms in living cells and thus damages their - Genetic material (DNA)
17. Genes are the carriers of - Heredity material
18. A branch that deals with the study of inheritance patterns – Genetics
19. Golden rice is a genetically modified crop plant where the incorporated gene is meant for biosynthesis of - Vitamin A
20. The sex of the child is determined by - Father's chromosomes
21. Gene is a - Segment of DNA
22. The process of copying genetic information from one strand of DNA to RNA is termed as - Transcription
23. The theory of 'jumping genes' was propounded by - Barbara McClintock
24. Polynucleotide chain of DNA contains - A nitrogenous base, deoxyribose sugar, and phosphate group
25. Change in the base sequence within a gene is called - Mutation
26. Two strands of DNA are held together by - Hydrogen bonds
27. When one gene controls two or more different characters simultaneously, the phenomenon is called - Pleiotropy
28. The sugar present in DNA is called - Deoxyribose
29. Different varieties of the same gene are called - Alleles
30. In humans, trisomy of chromosome number 21 is responsible for - Down Syndrome

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31. Colour blindness is more common in men than in women because - Men have only one 'X' chromosome
32. Down syndrome is a genetic disorder, which is caused due to changes in the - Number of the chromosomes
33. Genetics deals with - Heredity and variation
34. Mendel's principle of inheritance is based on - Sexual reproduction
35. Hereditary symptoms are moved in the descendant of creatures by - Chromosome
36. The mutation theory of evolution was enunciated by - Hugo de Vries
37. The fossil of Archaeopteryx represents the evidence of origin of - Birds from reptiles
38. Thalassemias are a heterogeneous grouping of genetic disorders that result from a decreased synthesis of - Alpha or beta chains of hemoglobin (Hb)
39. The beta-carotene gene comes in golden rice from - Daffodil
40. Sequencing of 'human genome' was successfully done in - 2003
41. The first transgenic plant was - Tobacco
42. The expanded form of 'mRNA' is - Messenger Ribonucleic Acid
43. In India, Gene Bank of wheat is located at - Karnal (Haryana)
44. The globally programmed "Human Genome Project" deals with - Identification and mapping of human genes and their sequences
45. Garima-II is the name of a - Cloned buffalo
46. The name of the first cloned camel was - Injaz
47. Analysis of DNA to check the presence of a particular gene in a human - Genetic Screening
48. In the context of the developments in Bioinformatics, the term 'transcriptome' refers to the - Full range of mRNA molecules expressed by an organism
49. The drug produced through biotechnology for cancer treatment is - Interferon
50. Pregnant women require green leafy vegetables in their first trimester because they provide folic acid which is essential for - DNA synthesis
51. The application of Somatic Cell Nuclear Transfer Technology is - Reproductive cloning of animals
52. Germ-line gene therapy is - Heritable
53. The father of genetic engineering is - Paul Berg
54. Bollgard-I and Bollgard-II technologies are mentioned in context of - Developing genetically modified crop plants
55. The first crime ever solved using the DNA fingerprinting technique was in - England
56. DNA fingerprinting was discovered by - Alec Jeffreys
57. The basis of DNA fingerprinting is - DNA polymorphism
58. Dolly, the first cloned living being created at Roslin Institute in Scotland was a - Sheep
59. The theory of jumping genes was propounded by - Barbara McClintock
60. The DNA in vitro was synthesized by - Arthur Kornberg
61. Asia's first human DNA bank is established at - Lucknow
62. Plasmids are used in - Genetic Engineering
63. A sequence of three nucleotides in DNA or RNA that codes for a specific amino acid or signifies the start or stop of protein synthesis - Codon

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64. Biochip contains - RNA, DNA, and Protein
65. Polymerase, primase, helicase, DNA ligase, and topoisomerase are some of the enzymes involved in - DNA replication
66. The phase where chromosomes reach opposite poles and unwind into thin strands of DNA, spindle fibres disappear, and the nuclear membrane reappears in - Telophase
67. According to the central dogma, m-RNA synthesis is called - Transcription
68. "Bt cotton" is an example of - Genetically modified plant
69. The industry which is engaged in the reproduction and multiplication of plant and animal species for sale is - Genetic industry
70. The basic physical and functional unit of heredity is - Genes
71. Gene is a segment of - DNA
72. Father of Genetics is - Gregor Johann Mendel
73. Sex determination in human beings is based on - XX - XY method
74. An organism in which sex is not determined genetically - Snail
75. Hereditary material (DNA) is present in - Nucleus
76. Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) was discovered by - James Watson and Francis Crick
77. In Mendel's experiment the phenotypic ratio in F2 generation was - 9 : 3 : 3 : 1
78. In Mendel's experiment, the genotypic ratio in F2 generation was - 1:2:1
79. Name of the plant chosen by Mendel for his experiment - Pisum sativum (Pea plant)
80. The percentage of tW gametes formed by a plant with genotype TtWw - 25%
81. The process by which the instructions in DNA are converted into a functional product is - The 'central dogma'
82. DNA Replication, m-RNA transcription, Protein translation are the correct sequence for - Central dogma
83. Pairs of chromosomes in human - 23
84. The term 'Homo Sapiens' is given by - Carl Linnaeus
85. One of the main reasons for Mendel's success in genetics was that he kept - Numerical count of the progeny
86. For every protein, there is a specific - Gene
87. The manipulation of an organism's genes using biotechnology - Genetic engineering
88. The genetically modified (GM) crop that has been legally cultivated in India - Bt Cotton
89. Law of Dominance, Law of Segregation, Law of Independent Assortment are three - Mendel's Laws of Inheritance
90. A complete set of nuclear DNA in an organism is - Genome
91. The human species have genetic roots in - Africa
92. If the genotype of a plant is ttRr, the phenotype would be - Dwarf and Round
93. Dominant traits of Mendel's experiment are the - Round pod, Green pod, Round seed
94. In Mendel's experiment, Wrinkled seed is a - Recessive trait
95. The information source for protein formation in living organisms is - DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid)
96. The study of human evolution indicates that all of us belong to a single species that evolved in - Africa

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97. In some reptiles, the gender determination is done by - Temperature
98. A child who inherits Y chromosome will be a - Boy
99. The molecule that governs the inheritance of a trait by the offspring - Paternal and maternal DNA
100. Combining two plants with two different versions of a trait - Monohybrid cross
101. Down syndrome is an example of - Chromosomal disorder
102. The process of change in the base pair sequence of an organism is called - Mutation
103. The number of pairs of chromosomes present in human beings is - 23
104. The observable characteristics of a person such as height, eye color, and posture are known as - Phenotype
105. The process of the flow of genetic information from DNA to RNA is called - Transcription
106. Chromosomes are composed of - DNA and proteins
107. Mutation in a virus is caused due to a change in its - Genetic material
108. Different varieties of the same gene are called – Alleles

Vaccines and Discoveries

1. The term 'protoplasm' for the fluid substance of the cell is coined by - J.E. Purkinje
2. Smallpox vaccine was discovered by - Edward Jenner
3. Hargobind Khorana is known for the invention of - Gene synthesis
4. The vaccine which uses a modified version of a different virus as a vector to deliver protection is called - Viral vector vaccine
5. The double helix structure of DNA was discovered by - James Watson and Francis Crick
6. The world's first successful vaccine was created by - Edward Jenner
7. Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech vaccines that were used against Covid-19 infection are the examples of - mRNA vaccines
8. The type of vaccine which protects against Diphtheria and Tetanus is – Toxoid
9. The lipid surface around the cells consists of two layers, this was concluded by E. Gorter and F. Grendel in - 1925
10. The year in which Joe Hin Tjio published a research finding that defined 2n=46 as the exact number of human chromosomes - 1956
11. Walther Fleming coined the term 'chromatin' for the stained substance found in the cell nucleus in - 1879
12. The ecologist famous for studying plant life in the Indiana Dunes in 1896 - Henry Chandler Cowles
13. The first B vitamin discovered in 1897 - Thiamine (B1)
14. In 1935, the structure and reproductive system of algae was explained by - FE Fritsch
15. Penicillin was discovered by - Alexander Fleming
16. An ecologist that explained how energy and nutrients move through the ecosystems is - Raymond L Lindeman
17. In 2005, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was shared between - J. Robin Warren and Barry J. Marshall
18. The person who discovered that the yeast responsible for alcohol fermentation could also spoil the

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process by producing acid - Louis Pasteur
19. Camillo Golgi and Santiago Ramony Cajal received the Nobel Prize for the structure of the nervous system in - 1906
20. Scientist known for the discovery of observation of bacteria and protozoa is - Antoni van Leeuwenhoek
21. Matthias Schleiden published an article on the structure and origin of plant cell in - 1838
22. In 1972, the term 'Pyramid of Numbers' was coined by - Charles Elton
23. The term ‘Protoplasm’ is coined by - Jan Evangelista Purkinje
24. Cell division in salamander embryo was observed in 1879 by - Walther Fleming
25. Rudolf Virchow published an essay titled 'Cellular Pathology' in - 1855
26. Cholera vaccine was developed by Jaime Ferran in - 1885
27. The vaccine for smallpox was discovered by - Edward Jenner
28. The TB vaccine was discovered by - Leon Calmette and Camille Guerin
29. The part of the eye stimulated by Onions' chemical irritant (syn - propanthial-S-oxide) - Lachrymal
30. Nobel Prize in 1915 for describing the structure of chlorophyll was won by - Richard Willstätter
31. World's first human heart transplant was done by - Christiaan Barnard
32. The polio vaccine was discovered by - Jonas Salk
33. X-rays were discovered by - W. C. Roentgen (1895)
34. The term ‘Oecologie’ was coined by - Ernst Haeckel
35. The father of botany - Theophrastus
36. First indigenous drug (Vincov-19) to treat Covid-19, was developed by synthesizing blood serum obtained by - Horses
37. Binomial nomenclature was introduced by - Carolus Linnaeus
38. Bacterial infection inside the human body is treated by - Antibiotics
39. Instrument used for measuring growth in plants is - Crescograph
40. The phrase ‘Survival of the fittest’ was coined by - Herbert Spencer
41. Blood groups are discovered by - Karl Landsteiner
42. The term ‘protoplasm’ is coined by - Johann Evangelist Purkinje
43. Cell was discovered by Robert Hook by - Observing cork
44. ZikaVac is the first vaccine for Zika virus, it was introduced by - Bharat Biotech, India
45. To monitor the fetal growth, technique of - Ultrasonics is used
46. Fermentation process is discovered by - Louis Pasteur
47. The concept of phototropism was given by - Charles Darwin (1880)
48. Father of immunology - Edward Jenner
49. Theory of Evolution was discovered by - Charles Robert Darwin
50. Louis Pasteur discovered vaccination against - Anthrax
51. The Law of Inheritance was discovered by - Gregor Johann Mendel
52. The vaccine for smallpox was discovered by - Edward Jenner
53. Full form of OPV is - Oral Poliovirus Vaccine
54. Number of drops of OPV vaccine per dose suggested by the World Health Organization - 2
55. Penicillin was discovered by - Alexander Fleming

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56. Ebola virus was discovered in – 1976
57. The nucleus in plant cell is discovered in 1930s by - Robert Brown
58. The structure of proteins was explained by - Pauling and Corey
59. The ribosomes were first observed in mid-1950s by - George E Palade
60. The site of protein synthesis in the cell is - Ribosome
61. Photograph of nerve tissue stained with the black reaction technique was first published by - Camillo Golgi (in 1873)
62. The circulation of the blood in the human body was described by - William Harvey
63. The term 'cell' was introduced in 1665 by - Robert Hooke
64. A bacteria, Helicobacter pylori was discovered by - Barry Marshall and Robin Warren
65. Cell is derived from the Latin word - Cellula
66. The role of the endoplasmic reticulum in protein processing and sorting was first demonstrated in 1960s by - George E Palade
67. Father of Indian Plant Physiology - Jagadish Chandra Bose
68. The 'crescograph' was invented for measuring plant growth by - Jagadish Chandra Bose
69. The famous aphorism 'Omnis cellula-e cellula', is given in 1855 by - Rudolf Ludwig Karl Virchow
70. Double helical model of DNA was proposed by - Watson and Crick
71. "The Cells divide and new cells are formed from the pre-existing cells", was explained by - Rudolf Virchow
72. The five Kingdoms Classification of living organism was proposed by - R. H. Whittaker
73. The term 'protoplasm' for the living cells was first used by - J E Purkinje
74. The principle of "survival of the fittest" was given by - Charles Darwin
75. The world's first successful vaccine was created by - Edward Jenner
76. Penicillin was discovered by - Alexander Fleming
77. The pioneer of mitosis research and the founder of cytogenetics is - Walther Flemming
78. The vaccination against anthrax was discovered by - Louis Pasteur
79. The virus causing AIDS was discovered in - 1983
80. BCG (Bacille Calmette-Guérin) is the vaccine for - Tuberculosis
81. The cell was discovered by - Robert Hooke (1665)
82. The binomial nomenclature for living organisms was developed by - Carolus Linnaeus
83. The Father of Zoology - Aristotle
84. Single-celled life forms were discovered by Anton Van Leeuwenhoek in – 1674
85. The number of human chromosomes, announced by Joe Hin Tjio in 1956 is – 46
86. Plasmid was first introduced in the bacterial cells in 1952 by Joshua Lederberg

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BIOLOGY

Cell: Basic Unit of life

1. The fluid content inside the plasma membrane of the cell is called - Cytoplasm
2. The single-celled microorganisms that lack a nucleus and other membrane-bound organelles - Prokaryotic cell
3. The husk of coconut is made up of - Sclerenchyma tissues
4. The smallest living part of an organism is - Cell
5. The cell organelle having nucleoid composed of urate oxidase crystals - Peroxisome
6. The shape to cells is provided by - Cell Membrane
7. The term used for plastids containing carotenoids which are responsible for different colors imparted to fruits, flowers - Chromoplasts
8. The hardest tissue in the human body is - Tooth enamel
9. Lysosomes are known as suicidal bags because of their - Phagocytic activity
10. The tissue which has cells made up of dense cytoplasm, thin cellulose walls and prominent vacuoles - Meristem Tissue
11. ATP stands for - Adenosine triphosphate
12. The tissues which are responsible for the secondary growth of plants - Cambium
13. The cell organelle required for protein synthesis in the cell - Ribosomes
14. Telophase (phase of cell cycle) in an eukaryotic cell is called - Distance Phase
15. The Powerhouse of a cell is - Mitochondria
16. The function of Mitochondria is - ATP generation
17. The Lysosome is also known as - Suicidal bag of the cell
18. The cell organelles which contain hydrolytic enzyme - Lysosomes
19. The cell organelle which controls cell activity and cell division - Nucleus
20. Lysozyme (present in egg) has - Bacteriostatic property
21. Nucleus, Endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi apparatus, Mitochondria are all examples of - membrane-bound organelles
22. The living material of a cell that is made up of both nucleus and cytoplasm is called - Protoplasm
23. Kupffer cells are found in the - Liver of mammals
24. Ribosomes are cell organelles made up of - Ribosomal RNA and protein
25. Cells that help in osmoregulation in Platyhelminthes - Flame cells
26. In cells, proteins are synthesized in - Ribosome
27. It is also known as 'Power house of cell' - Mitochondria
28. Mitochondria is not found in - Bacteria
29. Ribosomes, mitochondria and lysosomes are found in - Animal cell
30. Cell membrane is a type of - Selectively permeable membrane
31. Plastids that are specialized in oil synthesis and are mainly found in the lining of cells - Elaioplasts

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32. Schwann cells are also called - Neurilemma cells
33. Cell wall is found only in - Plant cells
34. The outermost cover of plant cells are known as - Cell wall
35. Carbohydrates, lipids, and proteins are the components of - Cell membrane
36. Cell organelle that contain millions of membrane-bound ribosomes is - Rough endoplasmic reticulum
37. Cells having well-organized nuclei with a nuclear membrane are designated as - Eukaryotic cells
38. Cells were first observed in 1665 by - Robert Hooke
39. Jelly-like substance between the nucleus and the cell membrane is called - Cytoplasm
40. Cell organelles that performs the function of packaging materials - Golgi Apparatus
41. The major function of a cell wall is to provide - Shape and rigidity
42. Cells that contain nuclear material without nuclear membranes are - Prokaryotic cell
43. Division of the cytoplasm of the one eukaryotic cell into two daughter cells is called - Cytokinesis
44. The bodies of living organisms are made of tiny units called - Cells
45. Unlike a number of small vacuoles in animal cells, plant cell has - a big central Vacuole
46. A complex permanent tissue found in vascular plants is - Xylem
47. A cell organelle that is known as the "Suicide bag" of cell is - Lysosome
48. Therapy that kills cancer cells or slows their growth by damaging their DNA - Radiation therapy
49. Size of Prokaryotic cell is generally in the range of 1 - 10 µm
50. Chromosomes of prokaryotic cell are composed of only - Nucleic acid
51. Plant cells differ from animal cells in having a layer around the cell membrane termed as - Cell wall
52. In Golgi apparatus, the maturing face is - Concave
53. Preparation of mitosis takes place in - G2 phase
54. Replication of DNA takes place in - S phase
55. Outermost layer found in the cell envelope of the bacterial cell is called - Glycocalyx
56. The main type of Cell divisions are - Mitosis and Meiosis
57. Cell wall of a plant cell is made up of - Cellulose
58. Organisms such as mycoplasma, blue-green algae, pleuropneumonia represent - Prokaryotic cells
59. A group of ribosomes attached to mRNA is known as - Polysomes
60. Organelle that regulates the activity of cell - Nucleus
61. An undifferentiated layer present between ectoderm and endoderm - Mesoglea
62. A group of cells similar in structure and function - Tissue
63. The ribosomes of a polysome translate the mRNA into - Proteins
64. Meristematic tissue is a type of - Plant tissue
65. The cells of meristematic tissue lack - Vacuoles
66. Telocentric, Acrocentric, Metacentric are the types of chromosome, on the basis of the location of the - Centromere
67. Lysosome acts as the - Digestive system of cell
68. Organelle that helps in packaging protein and lipid - Golgi apparatus
69. Golgi apparatus are found in - Cytoplasm
70. Barrier that separates the internal part of the cell from the extracellular fluid - Plasma membrane

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71. Cell organelle that functions both as a pathway intracellular transport and as a manufacturing surface is - Endoplasmic reticulum
72. Organelles found in both eukaryotic and prokaryotic cell - Ribosomes, Cytoplasm, and Cell membrane
73. In plant cells, substances like starch, oil and protein particles are stored in – Leucoplasts
74. Plastids and cell wall are not present in - Animal cells
75. In animal cells, vacuoles are generally - Small
76. Process of contraction of the cell away from the cell wall due to water loss is called as - Plasmolysis
77. Plant cell walls are composed of - Cellulose
78. Organelles responsible for transporting, modifying and packaging proteins and lipids - Golgi apparatus
79. Largest organelle in a cell - Nucleus
80. Blood is an example of - Connective tissue
81. Size of simple epithelium is - One cell thick
82. Blood cells are produced in - Bone marrow
83. Flame cells are found in - Planaria
84. In plants, types of tissues are - Dermal, Vascular, Ground
85. Ribosome is connected to the surface of the - Rough endoplasmic reticulum (RER)
86. The girth of the stem or root in plants increases due to - Lateral meristem
87. Group of cells that have similar structure and function together as a unit - Tissue
88. The process of taking up a permanent shape, size and function to form a permanent tissue is - Differentiation
89. A type of tissue in which the living cells are elongated and irregularly thickened at the corners - Collenchyma
90. A fungal cell wall is made of - Chitin
91. Point at which the chromatids are attached in a chromosome - Centromere
92. Permanent tissue that makes a plant hard and stiff - Sclerenchyma
93. Bone is a - Connective tissue
94. Master of the Cell - Nucleus
95. Muscle tissue changes the diameter of - Blood vessel
96. Oxygen can move across the plasma membrane through the process of - Diffusion
97. Sarcolemma is the membrane that covers - Muscle fibre
98. Two main types of cell division in humans - Mitosis and Meiosis
99. The types of cell division that creates egg and sperm cells - Meiosis
100. The process of cell division that makes new body - Mitosis
101. In meiotic division, pairing of homologous chromosomes take place at - Zygotene stage
102. Cytokinin positively regulates - Cell division
103. Tissue that forms the walls of the renal tubules - Epithelial tissue
104. Areolar tissue is a - Connective tissue
105. Cork is impermeable to water and gases because of - Suberin found within its cells
106. Anaerobic respiration taking place in muscle cells of humans and fermentation in yeast are similar

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because they both take place in - Cytoplasm
107. Singer and Nicolson's fluid mosaic model of cell membrane structure was accepted in - 1972
108. The method used to separate ribosomes from the cell is - Ultracentrifugation
109. The percentage of plant cell's volume occupied by Vacuoles is - 90 percent
110. The number of layers of structures in the cell envelope are - Three
111. The largest, double membrane-bound organelles, which contain all the cell's genetic information is - Nucleus
112. Based on the position of the centromere, chromosomes are categorized into - Metacentric, Telocentric, Acrocentric, and Submetacentric
113. A cell organelle that helps process and package proteins and lipid molecules is - Golgi apparatus
114. The membrane which separates the interior of the cell from the outside environment - Plasma Membrane
115. Unicellular freshwater organisms and most plant cells tend to gain water through - Osmosis
116. When arteries reach tissues, they are divided into smaller blood vessels known as - Capillaries
117. The cell organelle which is also called as the 'suicide bag' of a cell - Lysosome
118. Protoplasm term was coined by - J. E. Purkinje
119. The process of the movement of gases across cells is called - Diffusion
120. The nucleus of a plant cell is surrounded by a jelly-like substance called - Cytoplasm
121. The green coloured plastids in a plant cell are known as - Chloroplasts
122. The three stages of interphase in a cell cycle is - Gap1, Synthesis and Gap2
123. The Protein which protects the epithelial cells from damage - Keratin
124. The entire content of a living cell is known as - Protoplasm
125. The most abundant molecule in Cells - Water
126. Adipose tissue is an example of - Connective tissue
127. Parenchyma, Collenchyma and Sclerenchyma are the types of - Simple Permanent tissue
128. A group of cells that have a similar structure and act together to perform a specific function is called - Tissue
129. In Plant cells, RNA is present in - Nuclei, cytoplasm, mitochondria, chloroplast and ribosomes
130. The Xylem tissue which consists of living cells - Xylem parenchyma
131. Storage of biological tissues such as blood, organs, semen requires low temperature which is achieved upon the usage of - Liquid Nitrogen
132. The cell organelles which have their own DNA and Ribosomes are - Mitochondria and Plastids
133. The 'energy currency' for cellular processes is - ATP (Adenosine triphosphate)
134. Mature sclerenchyma cells have - Lignified wall and are dead
135. The Cell organelle which mainly functions as storehouse of digestive enzymes is - Lysosomes
136. Tissue which is responsible for increase of girth in the stem of a plant is - Lateral meristem (Cambium)
137. When yeast cells are O2 starved, fragmentation serve as the source of energy, which result in the production of - ATP + CO2 + Ethanol
138. The plant plastid which stores Starch, oil, and protein granules is - Leucoplast
139. The large air sacs which gives buoyancy effects in aquatic plants are surrounded by - Parenchyma

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tissue
140. The transfer of electrical signals by nerve cells in human body is enabled by - Sodium and Potassium
141. Lymph is a tissue fluid present in intercellular spaces. It resembles to - Blood Plasma
142. The breakdown of glucose in cytoplasm results in the formation of - Pyruvate and Energy
143. The cell organelle which functions as the digestive system of the cell - Lysosomes
144. Movement of materials to different parts of cytoplasm and nucleus is generally carried out by - Endoplasmic reticulum
145. In mitochondria, ATP synthesizing chemical reactions take place in the - Inner membrane
146. Squamous epithelial cells are found in the inner lining of - Oesophagus
147. Transformation of meristematic cells into specific permanent tissues occurs by the process of - Cell differentiation
148. The basic packing tissue found in xylem and phloem is - Parenchyma
149. The cell organelle that plays a role in expelling excess water and wastes in unicellular organisms - Contractile vacuole
150. The organelle of mammalian cells which is rich in hydrolytic enzymes - Lysosomes
151. The antibiotic which blocks the bacterial processes that build the cell wall is - Penicillin
152. The most important cell type associated with the immunity of the body is - Lymphocytes
153. Lymphocytes are formed in the - Bone marrow
154. The cells responsible for breaking down and resorbing bone tissue is called - Osteoclasts
155. Sertoli cells are found in the - Testis
156. Pigment containing and light reflecting cells are - Chromatophore
157. The cellular and molecular control of programmed cell death is known as - Apoptosis
158. The corpus luteum is a mass of cells which is found in - Ovary
159. The cell organelles that play the most significant role in protein synthesis are the - Endoplasmic reticulum and Ribosomes
160. The plasma membrane is primarily composed of - Lipid and Protein
161. The cell organelle responsible for cellular respiration is - Mitochondria
162. The most abundant substance found in protoplasm is - Water
163. The plasma membrane is - Selectively permeable
164. One of the additional functions of Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum (SER) is - Lipid synthesis
165. The organelle of mammalian cell that is rich in hydrolytic enzymes is the - Lysosome
166. Mitochondria are able to produce their own - Proteins
167. Lysosome is formed in the cell from the - Golgi body
168. Protoplasm is composed of - Cytoplasm, nucleoplasm and other organelles
169. Animal cell membrane is essentially made of - Lipid bilayer
170. Plant cell wall is essentially made of - Cellulose
171. The fibrous tissue that holds the bones together is called - Ligament
172. Growth and repair of damaged tissue involve - Mitotic cell division only
173. A connective tissue in animals that stores fat is - Adipocytes
174. The 'energy currency' for cellular processes is - Adenosine triphosphate (ATP)

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175. Cell wall is composed of carbohydrates like cellulose, hemicellulose, and lignin in the ratio of - 4 : 3 : 3
176. The family of membrane proteins that function as 'water channels' in many cell types and tissues in which fluid transport is crucial is - Aquaporins
177. The organelle which has a '9+0' structure of triplet microtubules is - Centrioles
178. The acidic dye which can be used to stain cytoplasm, red blood cells, collagen, and muscle fibers for histological examination - Eosin
179. The cellular structure that controls cell motility, adhesion, and polarity at interphase, and facilitates the organization of spindle poles during mitosis - Centrosomes
180. The percentage of protein in the cell membrane is - 40-60%
181. The jelly-like semi-fluid matrix (gelatinous liquid) that fills the inside of a cell is known as - Cytoplasm
182. The major function of centriole in animal cells is to ensure proper - Cell division
183. The stages through which a cell passes from one division to the next is called the - Cell cycle
184. Cell cycle is divided into two phases called - Interphase and Mitosis (M phase)
185. Interphase is further subdivided into - G1, S, and G2 phases
186. The period of cell cycle in which the cell grows and carries out normal metabolism is - G1 phase
187. The phase of DNA replication and chromosome duplication in a cell cycle is - S Phase
188. The period of cytoplasmic growth in a cell cycle is - G2 phase
189. The cell splits its DNA and organelles into two identical daughter cells in - M phase
190. Prophase, metaphase, anaphase, and telophase are the four stages of - Mitosis
191. The diameter of Red Blood Cells (RBCs) is about - 7.0 µm
192. The cell organelle that is known as the powerhouse of the cell is - Mitochondria
193. The cell organelles that often appear as rounded or sausage-shaped structures under electron microscopy are - Mitochondria
194. The length of bacterial cell is - 3 to 5 µm
195. A glycocalyx that is a form of loose sheath is called - Slime layer
196. In the process of cell division, the formation of phragmoplast between the two daughter nuclei occurs during - Cytokinesis
197. Meiosis process is also called - Reduction division
198. The primary structural component responsible for most of the mechanical strength of the cell wall - Cellulose
199. The flat membrane-enclosed sacs present in the Golgi apparatus are known as - Cisternae
200. Stem cells are found in the - Bone marrow
201. The cell which acts as the repair system of the body - Stem cell
202. During cell division, the formation of a new cell wall is followed by the accumulation of - Phragmoplast
203. The part of a cell that converts nutrients into energy - Mitochondria
204. Mitochondria are found in - Eukaryotic organisms
205. The cell organelle which is called the Powerhouse of the cell is - Mitochondria
206. The cell organelle which is called the Suicide bag of the cell is - Lysosome

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207. A laser-based technique used to detect and analyze the chemical and physical characteristics of cells - Flow cytometry
208. Meiosis is a type of cell division that is also known as - Reduction division
209. The division of cytoplasm is known as - Cytokinesis
210. The cell organelle which can make its copies - Mitochondria
211. A type of haploid unicellular eukaryotic cell that has a diameter of 10 μm, and about half of its volume is occupied by cup-shaped chloroplasts - Chlamydomonas
212. The cell organelle which is known as the post office of the cell - Golgi apparatus
213. A non-conductive cell that has a thick, lignified secondary cell wall, with high cellulose content and is dead at maturity - Sclerenchyma cell
214. The muscles which help to modify the curvature in an eye lens - Ciliary muscles
215. A process of cell division in which chromosomes divide in a manner that the daughter cells receive an identical amount of hereditary matter - Mitotic cell division
216. The movement of water molecules from high concentration to low concentration through a cell's partially permeable membrane is called - Osmosis
217. The shape of the human red blood cell - Biconcave disk (Spherical)
218. The shape of Muscle cell - Spindle
219. Plastids are present only in - Plant cell
220. The nucleus is separated from the cytoplasm by - Nuclear membrane
221. Organisms that are made up of more than one cell are known as - Multicellular
222. The number of membrane coverings in Mitochondria - 2
223. In plant cell, the primary organelles in which starch, oils, and protein granules are stored - Leucoplasts
224. All the cell organelles in eukaryotic cells reside within – Cytoplasm
225. Endoplasmic reticulum is similar in structure to the - Plasma membrane
226. A finger-like extension of amoebas used for movement and engulfing food particles - Pseudopodia
227. The energy currency of the cell is known as - ATP
228. Full form of ATP - Adenosine triphosphate
229. Unique organelles of plant cells that are not found in animal cells - Chloroplasts, Central vacuoles, Cell wall
230. Chromosome and genes are situated in the nucleus of a - Cell
231. The cytoplasm and nucleus are enclosed within the cell membrane, also called the - Plasma membrane
232. "The quasi-fluid nature of lipids enables lateral movement of proteins within the overall bilayer" is proved in - Fluid Mosaic Model
233. White Blood Cell is also known as - Leukocytes
234. White blood cells have - Amoeboid shape (irregular)
235. Mitochondria without outer membrane is called - Mitoplast
236. Organelle that is referred to as the 'central unit' of the cell - Nucleus
237. It is known as the matrix of the Cytoplasm - Cytosol

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238. In animal cells, smaller membrane-bound organelles that aid in waste separation - Vacuoles
239. Component found only in eukaryotic cells - Nuclear membrane
240. The cellular structure involved in organizing microtubules during cell division - Centrosome
241. The major microtubule-organizing center (MTOC) in eukaryotic cells is the - Centrosome
242. Sodium-potassium pump is an example of - Active transport
243. Kitchen of a cell is - Plastids
244. Brain of a cell is - Nucleus
245. Stain that is used in histology and cytology to stain all cell nuclei red is - Safranin
246. Bacterial cell wall is made up of - Peptidoglycan
247. Fruit cell wall is made up of - Pectin
248. Insect cell wall is made up of - Chitin
249. Leucoplasts that store oil and fat are - Elaioplasts
250. Intercellular spaces are present in - Permanent tissue
251. The largest cell in the human body is the - Ovum
252. Lysosomes in animal cells are known as - Garbage disposal
253. Glycogen, poly-β-hydroxybutyrate granules, sulfur granules, and gas vesicles are present in - Cytoplasm
254. Protein that protects epithelial cells - Keratin
255. Husk of a coconut is made of - Sclerenchyma Tissue
256. Plastids are found in - Plants and Algae
257. The protective tissue in the body of animals is - Epithelial tissue
258. Blood, Bone, Ligament are the types of - Connective tissues
259. Excretory cell found in Platyhelminthes are known as - Flame cell
260. The largest dental tissue is - Dentin
261. A protein that polymerizes into long chains or filaments that form microtubules, hollow fibers that act as the skeletal system for living cells - Tubulin
262. An important function performed by Smooth endoplasmic reticulum (SER) in vertebrate liver cells - Detoxification of drugs and poisons
263. What is represented by the root apex's constantly dividing cells - Meristematic growth
264. Human cell that has the ability to modify its shape - White blood cells
265. Cell Theory given by Schleiden and Schwann is not applicable on - Viruses
266. Mitochondria is considered a 'weird' organelle because they contain - Ribosomes and DNA
267. Plants store their waste products in - Leaves, vacuoles, and Old xylem
268. Aerenchyma cells are found in - Hyacinth
269. In cytoplasm of the cell, pyruvate is formed from - Glucose
270. The cell organelle which stores starch, proteins, and oil granules in a plant cell - Leucoplast
271. The chloroplast and cell wall are present in - Plant cells
272. The cell which has no nucleus - Prokaryotic cells
273. Cellular component that is known as the protein factories of a cell - Ribosomes
274. The process of breaking down of glucose to pyruvate in the cell takes place in - Cytoplasm
275. Apart from nucleus, cell organelles that have their own DNA and Ribosomes are - Plastids and

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Mitochondria
276. Organelle that is known as the 'suicide bags' of a cell - Lysosome
277. Number of molecules of carbon dioxide formed during the breakdown of pyruvate using oxygen in the Mitochondria is - Three
278. Parenchyma tissue is known as - Chlorenchyma and Aerenchyma
279. When parenchyma tissue contains chloroplasts, it is known as - Chlorenchyma
280. When parenchyma tissue contains large air spaces, it is known as - Aerenchyma
281. Tissues found below the skin and between the internal organs - Adipose tissue
282. Squamous tissues form a lining of - Lung alveoli
283. Process through which gaseous exchange takes place across the cell membrane - Diffusion
284. Breakdown of pyruvate using oxygen takes place in - Mitochondria
285. Amoeba can take up food from entire - Cell surface
286. In plant cell, the act of respiration to take in oxygen and release energy and carbon dioxide from food occurs in the - Mitochondria
287. In certain photosynthetic bacteria, the photosynthetic pigments are located in infoldings of the - Plasma membrane
288. Meristematic tissue cells lack - Vacuoles
289. The smallest unit of life capable of independent existence is - Cell
290. The energy currency for most cellular processes is - ATP (Adenosine triphosphate)
291. Alignment of chromosomes in the center of the cell at the equatorial plate constitutes in - Metaphase stage of mitosis
292. Rods and cone cells are found in - Eyes
293. A jelly-like fluid that is present between the nucleus and the cell membrane - Cytoplasm
294. The outermost covering of the cell that separates the contents of the cell from the external environment is - Plasma membrane
295. Epithelial tissue, Connective tissue, Muscular tissue are types of - Animal tissues
296. Meristematic tissue is a type of - Plant tissues
297. Plant cells are generally larger than - Animal cells
298. The major constituent of cellular energy transfer system – Phosphorus
299. Amoeba acquires its food through the process of – Endocytosis

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BIOLOGY

Miscellaneous

1. pH of human body - 7 to 7.8
2. The volume of dough is increased due to - CO2 (fermentation)
3. Fermentation is a form of - Anaerobic respiration
4. Carbon dioxide is more soluble in water than - Oxygen
5. The pyruvate is converted into lactic acid which is a - Three-carbon molecule
6. Acetic acid is found in - Vinegar
7. Nobel Prize for physiology and medicine for the discovery of a bacterium, Helicobacter Pylori was given to - Robin Warren and Barry Marshall
8. The normal temperature of a human body is - 98.6 °F (37 °C)
9. Organs which have the same basic structure and origin but have different functions - Homologous
10. Process of removing the fleece of the sheep along with a thin layer of skin - Shearing
11. The approximate speed of a falcon is - 320 km/h
12. Iodine is used to test the presence of - Starch in food
13. Lactose is composed of - Galactose and glucose
14. Dendrimers are nano-sized, radially symmetric molecules used in - Health and pharmaceutical industry
15. Lipids are formed when glycerol combines with - Fatty acids
16. Brahmi is used in Ayurveda for - Improving memory
17. Erythromycin, Tetracycline, Streptomycin are the examples of - Antibiotic
18. The production of human sounds is due to vibrations in - Vocal cord
19. Ibuprofen is a common medicine to treat - Pain, fever, and inflammation
20. A Penicillin antibiotic that fights bacteria - Amoxicillin
21. Annatto seeds and extract are used as adulterant in - Dairy product
22. The FELS, The Greulich-Pyle, and Tanner - Whitehouse methods are examples of - Age verification test
23. The instrument used for measuring blood pressure in humans - Sphygmomanometer
24. Tulsi plant is an example of - Medicinal plant
25. Breeding of grapes is known as - Viticulture
26. The transplantation of organs or tissues from an animal source into a human recipient is called - Xenotransplantation
27. A biological phenomenon in which one organism produces biochemicals to influence the survival and development of another organism - Allelopathy
28. Stinging hair of nettle leaves injects fluid in the human body causing burning pain; the fluid is - Methanoic acid
29. A patient's abdomen (alimentary canal) can be examined by X-ray after administering which metal

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salts in the patient's meal? - Barium sulphate
30. An example of a 'Visible biological hazard' is - Caterpillars
31. Viruses, Protozoa, Molds, and Yeasts are examples of - Invisible Biological hazard
32. An overdose of any medicines is a - Potential poison
33. The drugs that bind to the receptor site and inhibit its natural function is - Antagonists
34. The drug that binds to the receptor site and produces a similar response to the intended chemical and receptor - Agonist
35. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) comes under the ministry of - Ministry of Science and Technology
36. The temperature at which milk is heated for 15 to 30 seconds to kill microbes in pasteurization method is - 72-75 ℃
37. National Academy of Sciences is located in - Prayagraj (Uttar Pradesh)
38. India's largest stem cell manufacturing lab is located in - Hyderabad
39. An indicator used by experts to gauge the number of people dying prematurely due to a particular disease - Global burden of diseases
40. Extreme fear of needles or injections is called - Trypanophobia
41. The fear of heights is known as - Acrophobia
42. A device used to measure the rate of respiration of a living organism - Respirometer
43. The medicine used for treating indigestion - Antacids
44. A medical procedure where a sample of tissue is taken from a patient for the purposes of examination and diagnosis - Biopsy
45. Caffeine is a - Adenosine receptor antagonist
46. WHO defines 'Adolescents' as individuals in the age group of - 10 to 19 years
47. The normal temperature of the human body is - 37°C (98.6°F)
48. Drugs that mimic natural messengers by switching receptors are called - Agonists
49. Drugs that bind to the receptor site and inhibit its natural function are - Antagonists
50. Water is a - Cyclic resource
51. Glass is an example of - Fomite
52. When the bread rises and bakes, bubbles in the dough are created by - Carbon dioxide
53. Physiological, Behavioural, Morphological are types of - Adaptation
54. The name of a common ingredient made from the starchy part of corn grains which is used as a thickening agent in cooked foods - Cornstarch
55. The term 'circadian rhythm' is related to - Body clock
56. Cow is a - Ruminant animal
57. Spider webs are made up of - Silk
58. Anagen, Catagen, and Telogen are the growth stages in - Hair
59. Culex, Aedes, Anopheles are the types of - Mosquitoes
60. Breeding of fish in specially constructed tanks and ponds is called - Pisciculture
61. Set of chemical processes that occur within organisms to maintain life is called - Metabolic process
62. The mode of adaptation done by aquatic plants and animals where the osmotic concentration of the body fluids changes with that of the ambient air and water osmotic concentration - Conform

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63. If iodine solution is added to the paste of rice flour, the paste turns - Blue-black
64. Urea is produced by the metabolism of - Proteins
65. The symbiotic association between algae and fungi is called - Lichen
66. Monosodium glutamate (MSG) is often added to restaurant foods, canned vegetables, soups to - Enhance flavour
67. Termite is also called as - White ant
68. The pacemaker of the heart is known as the - SA (Sino-atrial) node
69. Human body's main organ of balance is located in - Inner part of ear
70. The term Hypoxia refers to - Lack of oxygen
71. The term 'Probiotic' is applied to - Live microbial food supplement
72. Joshua Lederberg was awarded the 1958 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for - Genetic recombination
73. The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1933 was awarded to - Thomas Hunt Morgan
74. The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1968 was awarded jointly to Robert W. Holley, Har Gobind Khorana and - Marshall W. Nirenberg
75. Hybridoma technology is a new biotechnological approach for commercial production of - Monoclonal antibodies
76. Living vascular tissues that are found in vascular plants - Phloem and Xylem
77. Colourless plastids are called - Leucoplastids
78. Plants exchange gases through - Stomata
79. The elements of xylem responsible for the transport of water and minerals in plants are - Tracheids and Vessels
80. The cells in xylem responsible for storing food are - Parenchyma
81. The Tracheids, Vessels, Fibre, Parenchyma are components of - Xylem
82. The depletion of starch from a plant tissue, often through the process of withholding light or applying specific treatments is known as - Destarching
83. Taxol is extracted from - Yew plant
84. A plant from which the anti-malarial drug Quinine is extracted - Cinchona
85. The pigments responsible to determine the colours of fruits and vegetables - Anthocyanins
86. Nettle plant leaves secrete - Methanoic acid
87. Groundnut is an - Oil yielding plant
88. Rhizomes are segmented stems that grow - Horizontally underground
89. The roots that grow out from the tree trunk and help to support the tree are called - Buttress root
90. Plastids containing green pigment chlorophyll are called - Chloroplast
91. The two pathways which are constructed as independently organized conducting tubes in plants are - Xylem and Phloem
92. The position of stomata in the plant is - Surface of leaves
93. The process by which a plant cell loses water when placed in a hypertonic solution is called - Plasmolysis
94. The amount of energy of sunlight captured by the green plants in a terrestrial ecosystem that falls on their leaves is - 1%

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95. Water flows into the guard cells, causing stomatal pores to - Open
96. The green pigment present in leaves is - Chlorophyll
97. The shoot system in which leaves do not develop and stems assume the photosynthetic functions is - Cladophyll
98. The yellow pigment present in photoautotrophic organisms is - Xanthophyll
99. The plant tissue responsible for transporting water and minerals from the soil to the rest of the plant is - Xylem
100. The plant tissue responsible for bidirectional transport of food in the plant is - Phloem
101. The evaporation of water from the plants is called - Transpiration
102. The broad, green part of the leaf is called - Lamina
103. Specialized roots of hydrophytes are called - Pneumatophores
104. The odor of freshly cut garlic is due to the presence of - Allicin (diallyl thiosulfinate)
105. A stalk that connects leaf blades to the stem is called - Petiole
106. Absorption of water & minerals from the soil is the main function of the - Root system
107. An outer layer of a stem or root in a plant, lying below epidermis but above vascular bundles is called - Cortex
108. The plant hormone that controls growth mainly by stimulating cell growth in the stems is - Auxin
109. A noxious weed that has a chemical defense mechanism to protect it from predators is - Calotropis
110. One of the soluble fibers found in fruits that is used as a thickener in cooking and baking is - Pectin
111. The rate of photosynthesis is maximum and minimum in - Red and green light respectively
112. The red color in onion is due to the pigment - Anthocyanin
113. The acid found in onions is - Sulfenic Acid
114. Oleo-gum-resin (asafoetida) is obtained from the secretions of the roots of - Ferula
115. A soluble fiber found in fruits is - Pectin (polysaccharide)
116. The natural compound that helps in photosynthesis of plants is - Chlorophyll
117. The middle layer in the root apical meristem that gives rise to the cortex is - Periblem
118. The tissue responsible for flexibility in the plant is - Collenchyma
119. Napiform root, Conical root, Fusiform root are examples of - Storage root
120. The pattern of veins in a leaf is called – Venation
121. The term for the shrinkage of a living plant cell due to water loss through osmosis is - Plasmolysis
122. Cuscuta is an example of - Stem parasite
123. Mushroom is an example of - Saprotroph
124. Primary growth in plants occurs by - Intercalary and Apical meristem
125. The part that helps in gaseous exchange in plants is - Stomata
126. The outer part of the flower that encloses a developing bud is - Sepal
127. The part of a flower that is often conspicuously colored is - Petal
128. The stalk of a flower is called - Peduncle
129. Seeds that are made out of a single (mono) embryonic leaf or cotyledon are - Monocot
130. Seeds made up of two embryonic leaves or cotyledons are - Dicot

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131. The part of seeds that forms the root of germination is - Radicle
132. The plant cell tissue which is capable of division is - Meristem
133. Dicotyledon plants have - Tap root
134. Pinus has - Naked seeds
135. An excretory product of plants and harmful to humans when inhaled is - Carbon Dioxide
136. Storage of waste in cell vacuoles, excretion of waste in the soil, and falling leaves are the methods of - Excretion in plants
137. Roots, stems, buds, and leaves are - Vegetative parts of plant
138. Cuticle, Stomata, Lenticels are the main sites of - Transpiration
139. The gaseous waste products produced in the hard stem of big plants and trees are removed by the plant through - Lenticels
140. The tissue in the coconut husk that makes it hard and stiff is - Sclerenchyma
141. Waste products, gums, and resins that are excreted by plants are stored in - Old xylem
142. The feature that made the existence of complex plants possible in terrestrial environments is the - Presence of vascular tissue
143. The components of xylem which take part in the transport of water are - Xylem parenchyma, Xylem vessels, Xylem tracheids
144. Plumule in a plant is found in - Seed
145. The phloem tube tissue is available on - Sieve plates
146. It facilitates nutrient transport in phloem by featuring perforated end walls in sieve tube elements - Sieve plates
147. These plastids give color to fruits, flowers, and other non-photosynthetic parts of plants - Chromoplasts
148. The specialized tissue for the conduction of water and other substances from one part of the plant to another is - Vascular tissues
149. A process by which the water of a living plant loses water by osmosis and shrinks is - Plasmolysis
150. Angel's trumpet is an example of - Night blooming flower
151. Pistil is a part of - Flower
152. The seed coat is formed from - Integument
153. Plants need carbon dioxide gas for - Photosynthesis
154. Roses, peas, apple, potato, tomato are examples of - Dicotyledons seed
155. The process of evaporation of water from the leaves is called - Transpiration
156. The study which deals with the sequence of all periodical events involved in a plant life cycle is called - Phenology
157. The biggest flower in the world is - Rafflesia Arnoldii
158. The amount of energy of sunlight captured by green plants that falls on their leaves is - 1%
159. The part of a plant which is positively geotropic is - Root
160. Grape vine, beans, cucumber, gourd, jasmine, money plant are examples of - Climbers
161. The color of the leaf is green due to the presence of - Chlorophyll
162. Saffron is the stigma of - Crocus Sativus L
163. Potato is a modified form of - Stem

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164. Pipe-like vessels to transport water and nutrients from the soil in plants are called - Vascular tissue
165. Basil, mint, oregano, thyme, lavender are some herbs that grow from - Stem
166. In grasses, intercalary meristem is usually located at - Base of leaves
167. The term 'Phyllotaxy' refers to the pattern of - Arrangement of leaves
168. Plants prepare glucose through the process of - Photosynthesis
169. The intercalary meristem in plants is located on the - Base of the leaves or internodes
170. During seed germination, the part of the embryo which grows into the root is - Radicle
171. Shoots of plants show upward movement and it can be designated to be - Negatively geotropic
172. Dried plums are - Prunes
173. The edible part of banana is - Endocarp and mesocarp
174. Oxygen and CO2 in plants are exchanged by - Diffusion
175. Phloem tissue is mainly responsible for - The transportation of food
176. A by-product during the process of photosynthesis is - Oxygen
177. The rate of transpiration is inversely proportional to - Atmospheric pressure
178. The process by which water is pulled from the xylem cells of the roots into leaves is - Translocation
179. The process in which loss of water takes place in the form of water vapor through stomata is called - Transpiration
180. Light energy gets converted into chemical energy by the process of - Photosynthesis
181. Photosynthesis occurs in - Chloroplast
182. A hormone which promotes cell division and expansion in plants, mainly found in fruits is - Cytokinin
183. During photosynthesis, six water molecules are produced from - $12H_2O$
184. Plants have two transport systems - Xylem and Phloem
185. Plants, in general, make use of the water in the soil at the - Root zone
186. Carbon is taken up by green plants from - Atmospheric carbon dioxide
187. Water from soil enters root hairs owing to - Osmosis
188. In plants, nutrients stored in the roots usually move to the bud during - Spring season
189. Plant roots take up air from - Air spaces between soil particles
190. Sucrose is transported initially by using energy into - Phloem
191. Increase in osmotic pressure due to sucrose causes water to move into - Phloem
192. Lignin makes the xylem vessels - Waterproof
193. Maize, wheat, rice are examples of plants with - Fibrous roots
194. Glucose molecule breaks down into - Pyruvic acid
195. The movement of a sunflower facing the sun is - Phototropism
196. The ultimate source of energy for plants is - Sunlight
197. The pigment that gives plants their green color is - Chlorophyll
198. The part of desert plants that performs the process of photosynthesis is - Stem
199. The bacteria which is associated with the formation of root nodules of leguminous plants is – Rhizobium

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200. The stomata open or close due to change in the amount of water in - Guard cells
201. The wavelengths of sunlight absorbed by chlorophyll are - Red and Blue
202. Chloroplasts can self-replicate due to the - Presence of both DNA and RNA
203. Water passes from the soil into the roots by a physical process called - Osmosis
204. In the nighttime, it is advised not to sleep under trees because it releases - Carbon dioxide
205. The transfer of pollen grains from the anther of one flower to the stigma of another flower of the same plant is called - Geitonogamy
206. The reason for the red color of tomato is - Lycopene
207. Red chili is spicy because it contains - Capsaicin
208. The characteristic odor of garlic is due to a - Sulphur compound
209. The element present in the green pigment of leaf is - Magnesium
210. If excess fertilizer is applied to a plant without water, the plant will die due to - Plasmolysis
211. The pigment that protects plants from damage by UV radiation is - Carotenoid
212. The most appropriate part for the study of meiosis in plants would be - Anthers
213. A tree's age is determined by - The number of annual rings on its trunk
214. The living tissue which acts as the carrier of organic nutrients in higher plants is - Phloem
215. Damage to the apical meristem of a growing young plant will affect the - Length of the plant
216. The tissue responsible for increase of girth in the stem of a plant is - Lateral meristem

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